GOD
355.374866
Jam / His
106738

00106738

Digitized with financial assistance from
Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 31 October, 2019

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF FOOT

OR

Cameron Highlanders

106738 al

BY

CAPTAIN ROBERT JAMESON

H.P. DEPOT BATTALION

LATE QUARTERMASTER SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS

GOD LXG 2
355.374866
Jam/His
106738

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS
EDINBURGH AND LONDON
MDCCCLXIII

00106738

TO

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BUTT

AND THE

OFFICERS OF THE 79TH HIGHLANDERS.

GENTLEMEN,

Having had the honour to spend amongst you my years of boyhood, and the happiest of those of manhood, sharing your privations and glories, it affords me much pleasure to present for your acceptance the accompanying sketches as a small tribute of respect, esteem, and gratitude, in return for the invariable kindness and consideration which I received at all times, from all ranks, in the dear old corps.

Although these sketches are in many respects defective, and do but scant justice to a regiment so highly distinguished, I hope that this feeble effort of mine may be duly appreciated by officers and men, and that the work will be received with that degree of indulgence which a warm zeal in the historian may be said to merit.

In this hope

I beg to subscribe myself,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful servant,

ROBERT JAMESON.

EDINBURGH, 1*st May* 1863.

PREFACE.

It is an often demonstrated fact, that the high character of a regiment for past achievements is the best guarantee for its future gallantry; and the history of its prowess, and of the heroism of those who have fought under its banners, tends to keep alive amongst its members the recollection of its former fame. It is with a view, therefore, of preserving and putting in a shape available for these important ends the notices of the exploits of the Seventy-ninth Regiment of Foot, or Cameron Highlanders, heretofore imperfect and unconnected, that the completion of this record of its history and services has been attempted. By a reference to this the soldier will be taught to cherish the memory of those whose deeds have shed a lustre on the corps to which he belongs; and an incentive to like deeds is held out by the hope afforded, that, by emulating the bright examples held

out to him, his name may also have a place in its future history. The record of the services of a regiment thus becomes a sort of Pantheon, which preserves the remembrance of those who have contributed to build up by their devotion and courage the fame of their corps, and who have worthily faced danger, and death itself, in defence of their native land.

EDINBURGH, 1*st May* 1863.

INDEX OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS

IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
Embodiment of the "Cameronian Volunteers,"	2
Embarks on the first expedition to Holland,	3
Colonel Cameron's interview with the Duke of York,	4
Embarks for the Island of Martinique,	4
Skeleton of the regiment embarks for England,	5
The skeleton arrives in England and recruits anew,	5
The regiment embarks on second expedition to Holland,	6
Battle of Bergen (Egmont-op-zee),	6
Regiment returns to England,	8
Expedition to Ferrol and Cadiz,	8
Expedition to Egypt, and landing at Aboukir Bay,	12
Battle of the 13th March,	13
Battle of the 21st March,	14
Embarks for the Island of Minorca,	16
Service in Minorca,	16
Regiment returns to England,	16
A second battalion raised,	16
Regiment attends the funeral of Viscount Nelson,	17
Embarks on the expedition to Copenhagen,	17
Returns to England,	18
Letter from Lord Cathcart to Colonel Cameron,	18

CHAPTER II.

Embarks on the expedition to Gottenburgh,	19
Returns to England,	19
Embarks for Portugal,	19

PAGE
Advances into Spain, ... 20
Battle of Corunna, ... 21
Returns to England, ... 21
Embarks on the expedition to Walcheren, ... 21
Battle of Talavera, ... 22
Regiment returns to England, ... 22
Embarks for Portugal, ... 23
Re-embarks for Cadiz, ... 23
Lands and occupies barracks at Cadiz, ... 23
Embarks for Portugal, ... 23
Battle of Busaco, ... 24
Skirmish at Foz d'Aronce, ... 25
Battle of Fuentes d'Onore, ... 26
Letter of Lord Fitzroy Somerset to Major Petrie, . . . 28
Letter from Lord Wellington to Major-General Cameron, . . 30
Battle of Salamanca, ... 33

CHAPTER III.

Siege of Burgos, ... 34
Letter from Sir Dennis Pack to Major Cocks, . . . 37
Retreat from Burgos to the Portuguese frontier, . . . 38
Battle of Vittoria, ... 39
Battle of the Pyrenees, ... 40
Battle of the Nivelle, ... 41
Battle of the Nive, ... 42
Battle of Orthes, ... 42
Battle of Toulouse, ... 42
The regiment returns to England, ... 47
Embarks for North America, and disembarks, . . . 48

CHAPTER IV.

Embarks for Flanders, ... 49
Battle of Quatre Bras, ... 50
Battle of Waterloo, ... 54
Sergeant Thomas Campbell's interview with the Emperor Alexander, ... 59
The regiment returns to England, ... 62
Address of the States of Jersey to the Seventy-ninth, . . 62
Address of the Magistrates of Limerick, ... 64
The regiment embarks for Canada, ... 65

CHAPTER V.

PAGE
First presentation of new colours to the regiment, . . . 67
The regiment returns to England, ... 72
Embarks for Gibraltar, ... 74
Embarks for Canada, ... 76
Tablet erected in memory of deceased soldiers at Gibraltar, . 76
Fund raised by Sir D. M'Dougall for orphan daughter of Sergeant Donald M'Kenzie, 79th, ... 77
Address of Magistrates of Quebec, ... 80
Embarks at Quebec for England, ... 79
Tablet erected in memory of deceased soldiers at Quebec, . . 81
The regiment joins the camp at Chobham, ... 82

CHAPTER VI.

Second presentation of new colours to the regiment, . . 83
Embarks for Turkey, ... 83
Reviewed by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid, ... 84
Embarks at Scutari, and lands at Varna, ... 84
Reviewed by the Turkish Generalissimo, ... 85
Embarks for the Crimea, and lands at Kalamita Bay, . . 86
Affair at the Bulganac river, ... 88
Battle of Alma, ... 89
March to the Katscha, the Belbek, and Traktir Bridge, . . 92
Death of Dr M'Kenzie, ... 92
Capture of Balaklava, ... 94
Opening of the siege of Sebastopol, ... 96

CHAPTER VII.

Attack on Balaklava, ... 97
Heavy cavalry combat at Balaklava, ... 98
Light cavalry combat at Balaklava, ... 98
Battle of Inkermann, ... 99
Reconnaissance of the position of Tchorgoum, . . . 101
The regiment embarks for Kertch, ... 103
Returns to Balaklava, ... 104
First assault of outer defences of Sebastopol, . . . 105
The regiment removed to the position of Kamara, . . . 106

PAGE

Second assault of outer defences of Sebastopol, ... 106
Reviewed by His Excellency General Luders, ... 108
Returns to England, ... 109
Review and distribution of Victoria Cross by Her Majesty the Queen, ... 110
Embarks at Liverpool for Dublin, ... 111
Receives orders of readiness for India, ... 111
Embarks at Kingstown for India, ... 111
Garrison order on embarkation, ... 112
Lands at Calcutta, ... 112

CONCLUSION, ... 113

APPENDIX.

Letter of service for raising the regiment, ... 115
Original army-list of the regiment (1794), ... 117
Succession of colonels, ... 118
Succession of lieutenant-colonels, ... 119
Return of officers who received the Egyptian gold medal, . . 120
Letter of Henry Thorpe, Esq., on the subject of the kilt, . . 121
Return of officers who died of wounds from 1799 to 1815, . . 124
Return of officers who received honorary distinctions for services during the war from 1799 to 1815, ... 125
Return of officers who received the Waterloo medal, . . 126
Return of non-commissioned officers promoted to commissions, . 127
Return of officers who received honorary distinctions for the Crimean campaign, ... 128
Biographical memoir of Sir Alan Cameron, ... 130
Biographical memoir of Sir R. C. Ferguson, ... 132
Biographical memoir of the Honourable J. Ramsay, . . 133
Biographical memoir of Lieutenant-General Hay, ... 135
Biographical memoir of Sir W. H. Sewell, ... 136
Sir Colin Campbell's address to the Highland Brigade, . . 139
Sir Colin Campbell's valedictory address to the Highland Brigade, 142

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

CHAPTER I.

THE Seventy-ninth Regiment of Foot (or Cameron Highlanders) bears on its colours the following inscriptions and device in commemoration of its services:—"Egmont-op-zee," the Sphinx with the word "Egypt," "Fuentes d'Onore," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Alma," "Sevastopol." Facings, Green.

> "Let ilka ane his knaps-cap lace,
> And ilka ane his steeljack brace,
> And deil tak' him wha shall disgrace
> Wat o' Harden's livery."—*Feast of Spurs.*

At a time so highly fraught with momentous events as the early part of the long and sanguinary wars of the French Revolution, the then British Ministry found itself imperatively called upon to make a large increase to the standing army of the country, with the view of repelling the aggressions of revolutionised and republican France. Along with many other levies made about the same period, a letter of

service, dated 17th August 1793,* was granted to Alan
1793. Cameron, Esq. of Errach, in the county of Inverness, for the purpose of raising a Highland regiment of foot, to be numbered 79, and designated the "Cameronian Volunteers." This designation was subsequently changed to "Cameron Highlanders," Cameronian being a name applicable to a religious sect of Presbyterian dissenters. Mr Cameron received the commission of Major in the corps about to be raised, together with the local rank of commandant thereof; and from the influence he possessed in Lochaber and other districts in the northern Highlands of Scotland, combined with much personal exertion, he was so successful in procuring recruits that the corps was embodied at Stirling, and inspected and passed there as an
1794. effective regiment on the 3d January 1794, by the Honourable Lieutenant-General Leslie, when no less than one hundred supernumeraries were present.

On the 10th January orders were received by Major Cameron to augment the strength of the regiment to the war establishment of 1000 rank and file,† which was rapidly effected, and on the 30th January he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the corps.

The regiment having been presented with its colours in the month of February, it marched from Stirling to Portpatrick, where it embarked for Ireland, and was stationed in Belfast till the month of June following, when it sailed for England; and, having landed at Southampton early in July, marched into barracks at Frome.

This new regiment was not destined to remain long in a state of inactivity, for, on the 14th August 1794, it formed part of an expedition which embarked at Southampton

* Vide Appendix No. 1.

† Strength inspected at Stirling on embodiment—30 sergeants, 20 drummers, 2 pipers, and 700 rank and file.

under the command of Major-General Lord Mulgrave, proceeding to reinforce the combined English and Austrian army then acting against the French in Flanders, under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The troops composing this reinforcement landed at Flushing on the 30th August, and marched to *Arnheim*, then the headquarters of the army, from whence the Cameron Highlanders were immediately despatched with other troops to reinforce the garrison of *Nimeguen*, then in possession of the Allies. Nimeguen, however, being soon afterwards evacuated by the Allied troops, the regiment shared in the subsequent disasters which attended the retreat of the army through Westphalia till its arrival at Bremen. It there embarked for England on the 8th April 1795, having lost in this short and inglorious campaign no less than 200 men from privation and the severity of the climate.

1795.

The regiment landed in the Isle of Wight in the same month, and was quartered at Newport until the month of June following, when orders were received by Colonel Cameron for its immediate completion to 1000 rank and file, preparatory to its embarkation for India; but, whilst making the most laudable endeavours to recruit the regiment to the requisite strength, he received a private intimation that directions had been forwarded to Major-General Hunter, then commanding the troops in the Isle of Wight, to draft the Cameron Highlanders into four other regiments. Fortunately His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief being at the time on a tour of inspection at Portsmouth, Colonel Cameron lost not a moment in soliciting an interview with him, and respectfully yet firmly remonstrating on the extreme hardship and injustice of the proposed measure, which, besides being a direct breach of faith to him personally, was also in open violation of a specific clause

in His Majesty's "Letter of Service" for raising the regiment.*

With His Royal Highness these representations had their full effect, and the vexatious order for drafting having been rescinded, the intended destination of the regiment was changed, and it was directed to hold itself in readiness to embark for the Island of *Martinique* in the West Indies, which had, during the previous year, been captured from the French.

The regiment accordingly sailed from Cowes for this service on the 10th July 1795, and landed at Fort Royal in the Island of Martinique on the 20th September following. It was stationed in this island till the month of June 1797, by which time it had become so much reduced in strength, from the ravages of diseases incidental to a sickly climate, that it was proposed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, the General commanding on the station, to send home the skeleton of the corps, consisting of the officers, sergeants, and drummers, and to draft the remaining rank and file, 229 in number, into other regiments. This proposition of Sir Ralph Abercromby, after a tedious correspondence, in which Colonel Cameron strongly opposed the subsequent measure, was peremptorily insisted on, and carried into effect as follows :—

1797.

To 42d Royal Highlanders,	217
,, 38th Foot,	1
,, 53d do.	8
,, 57th do.	2
,, 60th do.	1
Total,	229

* At this interview Colonel Cameron plainly told the Duke, that "to draft the Seventy-ninth is more than you or your royal father dare do." The Duke then said, "The King my father will certainly send the regiment to the West Indies." Colonel Cameron, losing temper, replied,

The skeleton of the regiment accordingly embarked on board the Coromandel, an old East Indiaman armed *en flute*, commanded by Lieutenant Harrisson, R.N., and sailed for England. In passing the Island of Nevis the ship struck on a sunken rock, where she remained fast without any assistance for several hours. Some lighters from the island being procured, large quantities of her stores were transhipped, by which she was enabled to float, and on arrival soon after at St Kitts she was inspected and declared by her commander fit to proceed on her voyage.

The ship arrived at Gravesend in the middle of August, when the troops landed and marched into Chatham Barracks. On the Coromandel being afterwards docked at Deptford, a large piece of rock which had perforated the vessel when she struck dropped from that side which was to leeward during the voyage, leaving an opening sufficient to admit the body of a man; for, by a special and direct interposition of Providence, the ship had performed her voyage (the weather being extremely moderate) during its whole course on the same tack.

Immediate orders were issued to recomplete the Seventy-ninth, and with a view to facilitate the recruiting of a fresh body of Highlanders the regiment was removed to Inverness. So indefatigable were Colonel Cameron and his officers in their exertions, that by the month of June 1798, when the new corps was removed to Stirling Castle, it mustered 780 men on parade, exclusive of officers.

1798.

In July following the Cameron Highlanders marched to Leith, where they embarked for the Island of Guernsey,

"You may tell the King your father from me, that he may send us to h—l if he likes, and I'll go at the head of them, but he *damna draft us*,"—a line of argument which, it is unnecessary to add, proved to the Royal Duke perfectly irresistible.

and landing on the 10th August occupied Vale Castle Barracks.

The regiment remained at Guernsey till the 23d June 1799, when it embarked for England in order to form part of a second expedition to Holland under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York. Early in the month of August the Cameron Highlanders sailed with the first division of troops from Ramsgate, and landed on the 27th of the same month, without opposition, upon the shore of Helderpoint, in North Holland, at the entrance of the *Zuyder-Zee*. The 79th was brigaded with the 2d battalion Royals, 25th, 49th, and 92d regiments, under the command of Major-General Moore. A portion of the brigade, including the 79th, was selected to garrison the forts and batteries at Helderpoint, which had been evacuated by the enemy. On the 10th September the regiment marched and encamped at *Schagen*, and on the 18th it again marched and joined the army near the town of *Hoorn*.

1799.

At half-past six A.M. on the 2d October (in pursuance of a plan of attack on the whole of the enemy's line) the 4th division of the army, commanded by Sir Ralph Abercromby, advanced in column along the beach, for the purpose of turning his left flank, protected by a wide and broken range of sand-hills, amongst which, after a march of some hours, and when within a mile of the village of *Egmont-op-zee*, the enemy was found posted. Major-General Moore's brigade formed line to the left of the division, and advanced to the attack; but the hills, consisting of detached knolls of loose sand, in proportion as they favoured the enemy, by enabling him to conceal his numbers and exact position, were, by the difficulties which they opposed to the regular formation and advance of the brigade (the men sinking deep at every step), highly unfavourable to the attacking line.

A charge with the bayonet was therefore ordered, and this bold attack was executed by the brigade with the greatest promptitude, bravery, and success. The enemy was quickly driven from all parts of this position, pursued closely by the brigade to a considerable distance over the sand-hills, until darkness intervening put an end to the conflict, and the troops bivouacked for the night on the ground from which the enemy had been dislodged. The second brigade of the division, and the columns of Generals Dundas and Pulteney, together with the Russian contingent under the command of the Count D'Essen, were in the mean time enabled to continue corresponding movements on the enemy's centre and right; and his line being forced at every point of attack, he was compelled to retire and take up a new position between *Beverwyck* and *Wyck-op-zee*. A complete victory was thus obtained, but, owing to the exhausted state of the troops and the difficult nature of the country, the army was prevented from following up their success by pursuit.

The loss of the regiment in this, the maiden field of the newly-raised battalion, was Captain James Campbell, Lieutenant Stair Rose, and 13 rank and file, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, Lieutenants Donald M'Neill and Colin M'Donald, 4 sergeants, and 54 rank and file, wounded; and 2 rank and file missing.

In general orders dated 5th October 1799, "Headquarters, Alkmaar," the brigade received the thanks of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who, in passing it the day after the battle, approached the Seventy-ninth, and addressing Major M'Lean inquired for Colonel Cameron, and expressed a hope that his wound was not severe; then, taking off his hat and turning to the officers and soldiers of the corps, he said, "Major M'Lean, nothing could do the regiment more credit than its conduct yesterday!"

Some days after, the thanks of Major-General Moore, who was confined from the effects of severe wounds, were communicated to the regiment—paraded for that purpose—accompanied by an expression of the General's regret that he was unable to convey them to the corps in person.

For its distinguished conduct in this action, the regiment received the royal authority to have the word "Egmont-op-zee" inscribed on its colours and appointments.

In the severe action which followed on the 6th October in the vicinity of *Alkmaar*, the Seventy-ninth were not engaged; and the army on the 7th having retired towards *Petten*, an armistice was concluded between His Royal Highness and the French General Brune, by which it was stipulated that the allied English and Russian armies should evacuate Holland. The regiment accordingly embarked at the Texel on the 29th October, and having landed at Yarmouth on the 1st November, marched first to Norwich and afterwards to Chelmsford Barracks.

In the month of April 1800, the regiment was removed
1800. from Chelmsford to the Isle of Wight, where it occupied Sandown Barracks until the following June, when it was removed to Southampton and encamped with other troops on Netley Common, preparatory to joining a combined naval and military expedition, then assembling under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, and Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, with the design of destroying the Spanish arsenals and shipping in the harbours of Ferrol and Cadiz. The fleet, with the troops on board, sailed from Southampton on the 16th August, and on the 25th of the same month arrived before Ferrol on the coast of Gallicia. A debarkation was effected the same evening in a small opening near Cape Prior, a few miles northward of Ferrol, while the men-of-war proceeded off and blockaded the mouth of the harbour.

The Rifle Corps, then newly formed by detachments from different regiments, under the command of the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, acted as the advanced-guard of the army, which was then put in motion towards Ferrol, and, ascending a ridge of hills, immediately dislodged a strong body of the enemy, which was favourably posted to resist their advance. The troops were occupied in their progress to this position till one o'clock A.M. of the 20th, when, having reached the summit of the ridge, they bivouacked for the remainder of the night.

At daybreak the following morning, Major-General Morshead's brigade, consisting of the 1st and 2d battalions of the 2d Royals, 27th and 79th regiments, moved forward to support an attack made by the 52d regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkman, upon a considerable body of the enemy, and were assailed by a brisk fire from the Spanish troops, who, however, immediately commenced to retreat, and were pursued along the ridge to the mouth of the harbour, where, under the protection of the guns of Fort St Philip, they were conveyed in boats to the town. The army was now in undisputed possession of the heights of Brion and Balon, which completely commanded the town of Ferrol and the shipping in its capacious harbour; but, in this prosperous state of affairs, a retreat was ordered by Sir James Pulteney, who assigned as his reasons for abandoning the enterprise, in his official despatch published in the 'London Gazette' of the 6th September 1800, that he "had now an opportunity of examining minutely the situation of the place, and of forming, from the reports of prisoners, an idea of the strength of the enemy: when, comparing the difficulties that presented themselves and the risk attendant on a failure on the one hand, with the prospect of success and the advantage to be derived from it on the other, he came to the determination to re-embark

the troops in order to proceed without delay on the further destination."

In this very insignificant service, the regiment had Captain Robert Travers, 2 sergeants, and 2 rank and file, wounded; and the staff of the regimental colour, carried by Ensign Cooksey, pierced through by a musket-ball.

On the re-embarkation of the troops, the fleet immediately got under weigh, and on the 29th anchored in the Bay of Vigo, where, the wind proving unfavourable, and a hurricane ensuing, the Minerva transport, having three companies of the Seventy-ninth on board, was driven from her moorings and narrowly escaped being wrecked.

On the 6th September the fleet sailed, and arrived in the Bay of Gibraltar on the 19th, where a junction was formed with a naval and military expedition under Admiral Lord Keith and Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, the latter superseding Sir James Pulteney in the command of the troops.

The whole combined expedition then sailed for Cadiz, and after watering at Tetuan on the Barbary coast, and suffering much from adverse winds, arrived before that city (at the time devastated by an epidemical disease) on the 6th of October, with the avowed object of destroying the arsenal and shipping in the harbour.

The city having been summoned to surrender, the Governor, Don Thomas De Morla, forwarded in reply to Lord Keith a letter, in which he says:—

"I have too exalted an opinion of the English people, and of your Excellency in particular, to think that you would endeavour to render our condition more deplorable. However, if in consequence of the orders your Excellency has received you are inclined to attract the execration of all nations, to cover yourselves with disgrace in the eyes of the universe, by oppressing the unfortunate and attacking

those who are supposed to be incapable of defence, I declare to you that the garrison under my orders, accustomed to behold death with a serene countenance and to brave dangers greater than all the perils of war, know how to exhibit a resistance that shall not terminate but with their entire destruction. I hope that the answer of your Excellency will inform me whether I am to speak the language of consolation to the unfortunate inhabitants, or whether I am to rouse them to indignation and revenge."

In answer to this extraordinary and arrogant epistle a joint reply was returned by Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby, in which, after expressing a due compassion for the deplorable state of the city of Cadiz, they observe that—

"A number of his Catholic Majesty's vessels are armed in order to join the naval force of the French, and to be employed in prolonging the troubles which affect all the nations of Europe, disturb public order, and destroy the happiness of individuals." "We have," added they, "received orders from our Sovereign to use every effort to defeat the projects of the common enemy, by endeavouring to take and destroy the ships of war which are in the harbour and arsenal of Cadiz. The number of troops intrusted to our command leaves but little doubt of the success of the enterprise. We are not disposed to multiply unnecessarily the evils inseparable from war. Should your Excellency consent to give up to us the vessels armed or arming in order to act against our King and to prolong the misfortunes of neighbouring nations, your officers and crews shall be set at liberty, and our fleet shall withdraw. Otherwise, we must act conformably to the orders we have received; and your Excellency cannot attribute to any other than yourself the additional evils which you fear."

The Spanish governor having stigmatised this proposal as "insulting to the person to whom it was addressed, and

but little honourable to those from whom it proceeded," hostilities were immediately resolved on, and a division of troops, of which the Cameron Highlanders formed part, was actually in boats, and everything prepared for effecting a landing, when the weather became so unfavourable that it was found advisable to desist, and the enterprise was in consequence altogether abandoned.

The fleet then put to sea, and arrived in Gibraltar Bay on the 23d, from whence it again sailed on the 4th November, with the troops still on board, on an expedition for the expulsion of the French army in Egypt. After touching at Malta, where the Cameron Highlanders were reinforced by 279 volunteers from Scotch fencibles, the fleet rendezvoused in Marmorice Bay, on the coast of Caramania, in January 1801, where, all possible arrangements being made to farther the descent on the Egyptian coast, the fleet again finally put to sea on the 23d February, and dropped anchor in the Bay of *Aboukir* on the 1st March; but from the unfavourable state of the weather, it was found necessary to delay the debarkation of the army until the 8th. At nine o'clock on the morning of that date, the troops disembarked under a severe fire from the French batteries; but the enemy being quickly repulsed, and driven in the direction of *Alexandria*, a position was selected for the army across the peninsula of that name, at some distance in advance of the place of landing.

1801.

The period from this date till the 12th was occupied in making the necessary dispositions for an attack, and in landing artillery and stores from the fleet. On that day the whole army moved forward, driving in the French pickets, and arrived within sight of the enemy, who was found to occupy an advantageous ridge of sand-hills forming a fine glacis, with his right toward Lake *Maadie* and his left to the sea.

The Seventy-ninth was brigaded with the 2d and 50th regiments under the command of Major-General Lord Cavan. On the morning of the 13th this brigade, having on its right Major-General Craddock's, was directed to attack the enemy's right, supported by a corresponding movement on his left and centre by the remainder of the army, and in particular by the reserve under Major-General Moore, which, advancing by the sea on the extreme right of the line, was also to threaten the enemy's rear. The 90th and 92d regiments, forming the advanced-guards of the two left columns of attack respectively, met at a short distance from the encampment with the enemy's advance, which offered a spirited resistance, causing a severe loss, and at the same time the enemy's cavalry charged the 90th regiment, which received and repulsed this charge in line with great steadiness. The main body of the enemy was posted behind an elevated ridge of sand, which, whilst it masked his infantry, exposed the attacking columns, long before they entered into action, to the play of his numerous artillery. The fire of his line was opened with great effect within a distance of about fifty yards, and was returned with spirit. The action now became general along the whole line, and warmly contested; but the enemy in an hour was compelled to abandon his position, and withdrew pursued by the British line for several miles over plains of sand: ultimately he took refuge under the walls of Alexandria.

The loss of the regiment in this action was 5 rank and file killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick M'Dowall, Lieutenants George Sutherland and John Stewart, Volunteer Allan Cameron, 2 sergeants, and 56 rank and file, wounded.

The idea of a renewed attack on the enemy being for the present relinquished, the army retired two miles, and assumed a position where some heights presented them-

selves, having its right on the sea at an old ruin called *Cleopatra's Palace,* and its left on the Canal of Alexandria and Lake *Mareotis.* The time between this and the 20th was occupied in strengthening this position by redoubts, lines of intrenchments, &c.

About an hour before dawn on the 21st March, the report of small-arms, followed by a few discharges of cannon, was heard at some distance to the left, which again suddenly ceased and gave place to a general and uninterrupted discharge of musketry on the right, thus displaying the real objects of the enemy's attack. The troops were instantly under arms, and the approach of day discovered his columns of cavalry and a numerous artillery drawn up in the plain at a short distance, when a mutual cannonade immediately began. The light companies of the 2d, 50th, and 79th regiments, and some dismounted dragoons, were thrown out in front to hold in check the enemy's riflemen, and the contest on the right was now maintained with great fury, but without any obvious result, until a sudden and formidable attack was made on the British centre by the advance of a large body of infantry in close column. This attack was most gallantly repulsed by the Guards, under Major-General Ludlow; and the enemy, despairing of success, collected his broken and dispersed columns and withdrew to his original position.

In this engagement His Majesty's service sustained a severe loss in Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded towards its close. The loss of the Seventy-ninth was 1 sergeant killed, Lieutenant Patrick Ross, 2 sergeants, and 18 rank and file wounded.

The Cameron Highlanders having been transferred to Major-General Craddock's brigade, that portion of the army and a division of Turks under the Capitan-Pasha were selected to proceed towards *Grand Cairo;* and after a

toilsome march of many days up the left bank of the Nile, they were encountered on the evening of the 9th May by a French force under General La Grange, near the village and fort of *Rhamanieh.* In this affair, the light troops only were engaged, and the enemy having retired towards Grand Cairo during the night, leaving a small garrison in the fort, it surrendered at discretion the following morning. In the skirmish of the 9th the regiment had Captain Samuel M'Dowall and 1 rank and file wounded.

The division then proceeded to Grand Cairo, where the Cameron Highlanders had the honour of being selected to take possession of the advanced gate, termed the *Gate of the Pyramids,* in the fortress of *Gizeh,* given up to the British troops in terms of a convention with the French General Belliard for the surrender of the enemy in that quarter.

The army of Sir David Baird, which had arrived from India by way of the Red Sea, having been left to occupy Cairo, the Cameron Highlanders proceeded to join the army then laying siege to Alexandria, which city, being closely invested on all sides, in a few days surrendered, and with its fall closed a short but arduous and glorious campaign, whereby a second convention was obtained of which the total expulsion of the French army from Egypt was the result.

For its distinguished services during the campaign, the Seventy-ninth received, in conjunction with other corps, the thanks of His Majesty George III., of both Houses of Parliament, as well as of Lieutenant-General Hely Hutchinson (afterwards Lord Hutchinson and Earl of Donoughmore), who, after the death of Sir Ralph Abercromby, assumed the chief command. The regiment likewise received the royal authority to bear the figure of a Sphinx with the word "Egypt" on its colours and appointments in commemoration of its services.

The French troops having been shipped off for Europe, the army prepared to return to England, and in the month of October one wing of the regiment, with many other corps, had actually sailed, when it became known to General Hutchinson that several Mameluke Beys had been perfidiously murdered by order of the Capitan-Pasha. The remaining part of the army which had also embarked, including the second wing of the Seventy-ninth, was instantly re-landed, and forthwith marched to the front of the Turkish encampment near Alexandria. The Capitan-Pasha was seized and made a prisoner in his tent, while reparation was demanded for this glaring act of atrocity, committed in presence of and under the protection of the British flag. Every submission was of course tendered, and a justification attempted by alleging that he had acted in accordance with orders from his Government.

The troops then finally re-embarked and sailed for England, and the left wing of the Cameron Highlanders proceeded to the island of *Minorca*, where it landed in the month of December, and joined the headquarters of the corps, which had in the mean time been ordered into garrison there.

1802. The regiment was stationed at Minorca till June 1802, when it sailed for England, and landed at Kirkcaldy on the 2d August. Detachments were forthwith sent to Cupar and Dundee, and various recruiting parties despatched to the north in order to make up deficiencies, all of which being filled up, in the month of

1803. February 1803 the regiment was removed to Ireland.

1804. In the month of April 1804 a "Letter of Service" was granted to raise a second battalion to the regiment; but as it was never employed on active service, and merely served annually to supply the vacancies occurring in

the first battalion from the casualties of war, it is only necessary to add that it was inspected and passed as an effective corps by Major-General Donald M'Donald, at Stirling, on the 3d April 1805, and was reduced at Dundee Barracks on the 25th December 1815.

1805.

The first battalion performed garrison duty in various stations in Ireland, till the month of November 1805, when it sailed from Monkstown for England, and, landing at Ramsgate, marched to Ospringe Barracks.

In the month of January 1806, the regiment marched from Ospringe Barracks to London, where it formed part of the procession attending the funeral of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson. After the funeral the regiment marched to Colchester Barracks, which it occupied until May following, when it marched to Weeley Barracks.

1806.

In February 1807, the regiment was removed from Weeley to Harwich Barracks, where, on the 8th April, it had the misfortune to lose Captain Dawson, 3 sergeants, and 56 rank and file, in crossing from Landguard Fort to Harwich, the vessel conveying them having been upset in a sudden squall.

1807.

The regiment having been completed to 1000 rank and file by a draft from the 2d battalion, it embarked at Harwich, on the 26th July, on an expedition to be employed against Denmark under Lieutenant-General the Earl Cathcart, and arrived in Elsineur roads on the 3d August following. The Cameron Highlanders landed at Zealand on the 16th, and marched with other troops to *Frederickswerk*, in the vicinity of *Copenhagen*. All attempts at negotiation having failed, the trenches were opened against the city of Copenhagen on the 2d September, and a vigorous bombardment continued without intermission both by sea and land till the 7th, when the proposed terms were acceded to, and the city capitulated. On the surrender, Colonel Cameron of the

Seventy-ninth was directed to take possession of the citadel with the flank companies of the army; and the objects of the expedition being fully accomplished, the troops embarked for England in the month of October. The Seventy-ninth landed at Deal and Yarmouth in November following, and proceeded to Weeley Barracks.

The only casualties in the regiment during the bombardment of Copenhagen were 4 rank and file wounded.

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were unanimously voted to the army for the manner in which this service was performed, and the following letter was received by Colonel Cameron from Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart:—

"GLOUCESTER PLACE, 1*st February* 1808.

"SIR,—I take the earliest opportunity of transmitting to you a copy of the resolutions of the House of Lords, and those of the House of Commons, dated 28th February 1808, which contain the thanks of both Houses of Parliament to the army lately employed in Zealand.

1808.

"In communicating to you this most signal mark of the approbation of the Parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, allow me to add my warmest congratulations upon a distinction which the battalion under your command had so great a share in obtaining for His Majesty's service, together with the assurance of the truth and regard with which I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "CATHCART,
"Lieutenant-General.

"To Colonel Cameron,
"79th Highlanders, &c. &c."

CHAPTER II.

In the month of May 1808 the regiment embarked at Harwich on an expedition to Sweden, consisting of ten thousand troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, in virtue of a stipulation of the subsidiary treaty existing between Great Britain and that country. On the 17th, the fleet with the troops on board dropped anchor in Gottenburgh roads, and Sir John Moore proceeded to Stockholm; but finding from the views of His Majesty of Sweden that the required service was unsuited to the limited army under his command, he refused to debark the troops, and returned to Gottenburgh, after narrowly escaping being made a prisoner by the eccentric and enraged monarch. The fleet thereupon sailed for England, and arrived at Spithead early in July, where, without being permitted to land, the Cameron Highlanders were ordered to proceed, with other reinforcements then assembling at Portsmouth, under the command of Sir Harry Burrard, to join the army in Portugal operating against the French in that country. After a delay of several weeks occupied in taking in provisions and water, the fleet sailed from Spithead on the 31st July, and on the 26th August the regiment landed at Maceira Bay, and proceeded to join the army then encamped in the neighbourhood of Lisbon. The Convention of Cintra immediately followed, producing

a complete cessation of hostilities in that quarter; and the Seventy-ninth, as part of Major-General Fane's brigade, was incorporated with the army under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, destined to co-operate with the Spanish patriot army of the Marquis de Romana, with the view of rescuing that country from French domination.

This period closed the services of Colonel Cameron as a regimental officer,—the appointment of commandant of Lisbon, together with the rank of brigadier-general, having been conferred on him. His personal command of the regiment therefore ceased after fifteen years of unremitting and unwearied zeal in the public service, sharing its every privation; and his almost paternal anxiety for his native Highlanders had never permitted him to be absent from their head. He finally resigned the command of the regiment into the hands of his eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Philips Cameron, who henceforth assumed the command of the corps.

The army of Sir John Moore having advanced by rapid marches into Spain, and being joined at *Mayorga* by the division of Sir David Baird from *Corunna*, the whole proceeded as far as *Sahagun;* but here Sir John Moore received reliable information that three several French *corps d'armée*, one of them commanded by Napoleon Bonaparte in person, and each exceeding his own army in numerical strength, were advancing from different points to attack him. This information, together with the total dispersion of Romana's army and the apathy of the Spanish authorities, determined Sir John Moore to make a retrograde movement through Gallicia, and the ever-memorable although disastrous retreat to Corunna ensued, throughout which severe service the Cameron Highlanders were not exceeded in discipline and efficiency by any other corps in the army.

In the brilliant action of Corunna, on the 16th January 1809, the regiment had not the honour to be engaged. It belonged to the division of Lieutenant-General Fraser, which held the heights immediately in front of the gates of Corunna, to repel any attack in that quarter; consequently it was not brought into action. The light company, however, with the other light troops of the division, was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy near the village of Elvina, but suffered no loss.

1809.

The embarkation of the troops was effected without loss the same night; and on the arrival of the army in England in February following, the Cameron Highlanders landed at Portsmouth and marched to Weeley Barracks. Here fever, probably owing its origin to causes connected with the fatigues, privations, and sufferings undergone during the recent retreat, immediately attacked the regiment, and many men fell victims to its ravages. In a few weeks, however, after its outbreak it began to decline, and in about a month entirely disappeared.

In June following the regiment was completed to 1000 rank and file by a draft of 258 men from the 2d battalion; and being again in the highest order, it embarked at Harwich on the 15th July on a combined naval and military expedition then fitting out under Admiral Sir Richard Strachan and Lieutenant-General the Earl of Chatham, having for its object the destruction of the French arsenals and shipping on the *Scheldt*. During this service it was brigaded with the 11th and 59th regiments, under the command of Major-General Leith.

Having landed at Veer (which had just surrendered) on the 2d August, it marched through Middleburg to the lines before Flushing, where it bivouacked in the open fields.

After an incessant bombardment from the 13th till the 15th August, the French garrison capitulated, and marched

out and laid down its arms on the 19th. In the service of the trenches the regiment suffered no loss, and on the 19th it proceeded with other troops up the Scheldt, with the design of attacking Antwerp and the fleet there; but this having been found from various causes impracticable, and the army suffering dreadfully from fever, the expedition returned to England.

During these operations in the Low Countries, a detachment of the Seventy-ninth—consisting of the sick left at Lisbon when the army of Sir John Moore advanced into Spain, and those left behind on the retreat to Corunna, amounting to 5 officers, 4 sergeants, and 45 rank and file—had, together with officers and men of other regiments similarly situated, been formed into a corps designated the 1st battalion of detachments. This was placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, and was warmly engaged at *Talavera de la Reyna* on the 27th and 28th July 1809. The loss of the contingent of the Cameron Highlanders was very severe, being 14 rank and file killed, 1 sergeant and 27 rank and file wounded, and Lieutenant J. C. Cameron missing*—a clear proof that it bore its full share in the brunt of battle on that hard-fought field.

The Seventy-ninth, returning from the Scheldt, disembarked at Harwich in the month of September, and marched to Weeley Barracks. Notwithstanding the great mortality that prevailed in the army during the occupation of the Island of Walcheren, the regiment lost only Paymaster Baldock and one man from the effects of the climate; but upon its return to Weeley, it is remarkable that, for the second time in the same year under nearly similar circumstances, the regiment was again attacked with fever, which occasioned severe losses: and 2 officers and 42 men not

* Returned in Sir A. Wellesley's despatch as missing. Taken prisoner, but subsequently escaped.

being sufficiently recovered, were left behind and transferred to the 2d battalion when the regiment marched to Portsmouth to embark for Portugal in December following.

The Seventy-ninth, being reinforced by a draft of 60 men from the 2d battalion, was ordered to join the army acting in Portugal under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley; and having accordingly embarked at Portsmouth in January 1810, it arrived at Lisbon on the 31st of the same month, but had scarcely landed when it was again ordered to re-embark for Cadiz to assist in the defence of that city, which was closely blockaded from the land side by the French army of Marshal Victor.

1810.

The regiment landed at Cadiz on the 12th February, and had quarters assigned it in the convent "Del Carmen," in the town of *La Isla de Leon*, the most advanced position occupied by the British troops. On the 16th March Sir Thomas Graham, intending to attack the advanced French position of the Trocadero, with the view of dislodging them from the isthmus of that name, ordered a company of the Seventy-ninth across a small river called the *Sancti Petri* to effect a diversion in favour of the main attack; but this having been abandoned in consequence of the General's design being betrayed to the enemy, the company was recalled, after having Lieutenants Patrick M'Crummen, Donald Cameron, and 25 rank and file wounded.

The Seventy-ninth continued in garrison at Cadiz until the 16th August, when, the city being considered safe from further attack, and the services of the regiment being required in Portugal, it embarked on that date and landed at Lisbon on the 29th. Having been supplied with the necessary field equipment, it was despatched up the country on the 8th September, and joined the army under Lord Wellington at Busaco on the 25th, when it was brigaded with

the 7th and 61st regiments, under the command of Major-General Alan Cameron.

The French army commanded by Marshal Massena having possessed itself of *Ciudad Rodrigo* and *Almeida*, had penetrated to the *Sierra de Busaco*, where, in order to resist his further advance, Lord Wellington had chosen a favourable position. The Seventy-ninth with its division was posted at the extreme right of the line, which extended along the Sierra de Busaco. Pickets from the division forming an advanced communicating chain were thrown out in front, down the steep and rugged declivity on the crest of which the army was posted.

At daybreak on the 27th September the French columns of attack advanced against the right of the English line with great impetuosity, headed by a swarm of skirmishers who quickly drove in the advanced posts, and from their numerical superiority had nearly surrounded and cut off the picket of the Seventy-ninth, when Captain Neil Douglas gallantly volunteered his company to its support, and, opening fire from a favourable position, checked the enemy's advance and enabled the picket to retire in good order. The attack in this quarter was, however, soon abandoned, and directed chiefly upon the centre and left of the army. The regiment, therefore, had no further share in the subsequent operations of this victorious day. Its loss was, nevertheless, very severe in proportion to the small number engaged, being Captain Alexander Cameron * and 7 rank and file killed, Captain Neil Douglas and 41 rank and file wounded, and 6 rank and file missing.

* This gallant officer commanded the picket of the Seventy-ninth, and could not be induced to withdraw. He was last seen by Captain (afterwards the late Lieutenant-General Sir Neil) Douglas, fighting hand to hand with several French soldiers, to whom he refused to deliver up his sword. His body was found pierced with seven bayonet-wounds.

The day after the battle, Massena, having made a flank march to *Boyalva* to turn Lord Wellington's left, the army retreated in perfect order upon the strongly fortified position of *Torres Vedras*, where it arrived on the 8th October, followed by the enemy, who found here a barrier to his further advance.

The army remained inactive and unmolested in camp till the 14th November, when, the French army being excessively straitened for provisions, its ranks becoming constantly thinned by disease and desertion, and being wholly foiled in his project of turning the position of Torres Vedras, Massena broke up camp silently during the night, and began to retire upon *Santarem*.

The English army followed rapidly in pursuit by divisions upon *Alemquer*, *Cartaxo*, and *El Valle*. At Cartaxo the Cameron Highlanders were joined by a draft from the 2d battalion of 2 sergeants and 83 rank and file, under the command of Captain Andrew Brown.

The pursuit of the French army was continued with great activity until its arrival at Santarem, where Lord Wellington judged it inexpedient to attack it in that precipitous and formidable position.

On the 5th March 1811 the enemy broke up from San-
1811. tarem and resumed his retreat, when the army again moved forward in close and rapid pursuit. Several partial actions occurred with the French rearguard; and in a severe skirmish at *Foz d'Aronce* on the 15th March, the light company of the Seventy-ninth attached to the light division of the army was engaged from four P.M. until it became dark, when the enemy was driven across the river Ceira with great loss. In this affair Lieutenant Kenneth Cameron of the Seventy-ninth captured the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 39th French infantry, and conveyed him a prisoner to headquarters. The light company had 2 rank and file killed, and 7 rank and file wounded.

The enemy finally re-entered Spain on the 4th April, and on the 2d May Massena, desirous of relieving Almeida, which Lord Wellington had invested, advanced his army to a position in front of the *Duas Casas* and *Fuentes d'Onore*. The English position was a line whose left extended beyond the brook of Onoro, resting on a hill supported by *Fort Conception;* the right, which was more accessible, was at *Nave d'Aver*, and the centre at *Villa Formosa*.

On the afternoon of the 3d May Massena made various attacks upon several parts of the English position, but it soon became apparent that his grand object was to carry the village of Fuentes d'Onore. This village, which is situated in a valley with several detached buildings on high ground at its upper extremity, having been seriously menaced, its defence was intrusted to the 71st and 79th Highlanders, with the 24th regiment and several light companies in support, the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Philips Cameron of the Seventy-ninth.

The enemy, having advanced in great force, succeeded from his numerical superiority in gaining a temporary possession of several parts of the village, but after a succession of most bloody hand-to-hand encounters he was completely driven from it at nightfall, when darkness put an end to the conflict. The various light companies were then withdrawn, leaving it occupied by the 24th, 71st, and 79th regiments.

The whole of the following day was occupied by Massena in making dispositions for a renewal of the attack, and early on the morning of the 5th the enemy again advanced in great force on several parts of the English position; but his most strenuous efforts were again directed against Fuentes d'Onore; however, notwithstanding that the whole 6th French *corps d'armée* was at different periods engaged in the attack, the enemy never succeeded in gaining more than a temporary possession of the village. Its lower portion was,

however, at last completely carried, and two companies of the Seventy-ninth, which had become separated from the main body in the struggle, were surrounded and made prisoners; but the troops still held the upper and much larger portion, where a fierce and bloody hand-to-hand combat was maintained with the French grenadiers, part of the *corps d'élite* of Napoleon Bonaparte, the Highlanders in numerous instances clubbing their muskets and using them accordingly instead of acting with the bayonet, so close and deadly was the nature of the strife maintained. About this period of the action a French soldier was observed to step aside into a doorway and take deliberate aim at Colonel Cameron, who fell from his horse mortally wounded. A cry of grief, intermingled with shouts for revenge, arose from the rearmost Highlanders, who witnessed the fall of their commanding officer,* and was rapidly communicated to those in front. As Colonel Cameron was being conveyed to the rear by his sorrowing clansmen, the 88th regiment, detached to reinforce the troops at this point, arrived in double-quick time; the men were now at the highest pitch of excitement, and a charge being ordered by Brigadier-General Mackinnon, the enemy was driven out of the village with great slaughter. The post was maintained until the evening, when the battle terminated, and the Highlanders being withdrawn were replaced by a brigade of the light division.

During these two sanguinary days, besides Lieutenant-Colonel Philips Cameron mortally wounded, the Seventy-ninth had Captain William Imlach, 1 sergeant, and 30 rank

* A large proportion of the men of the 71st, as well as those of the 79th, were at this time genuine Highlanders, who spoke but very imperfect English, and the sentence in Gaelic, "*Thuit an Camaronach ach mo thruaighe a namhaid!*" passed rapidly amongst them just as they were reinforced by the 88th regiment.

and file, killed: Captains Malcolm Fraser and Sinclair Davidson; Lieutenants James Sinclair, John Calder, Archibald Fraser, Alexander Cameron, John Webb, and Fulton Robertson; Ensigns Charles Brown and Duncan Cameron; 6 sergeants, and 138 rank and file, wounded:* and 2 sergeants and 92 rank and file missing.†

The brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel and distinction of a gold medal was conferred upon Major Alexander Petrie, who succeeded to the command of the regiment after Colonel Cameron was wounded; the senior captain (Andrew Brown) was promoted to the brevet rank of major in the army; and the regiment received the royal authority to bear on its colours and appointments the words "Fuentes d'Onore," in addition to its other distinctions. For its distinguished services the regiment likewise received the particular commendations of Lord Wellington, as authenticated in the following letter from the Military Secretary to the officer commanding:—

"Villa Formosa, *8th May* 1811.

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord Wellington to acquaint you that he will have great pleasure in submitting to the Commander-in-Chief for a commission the name of any non-commissioned officer of the 79th regiment whom you may recommend, as his Lordship is anxious to mark his sense of the conduct of the 79th during the late engagement with the enemy.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "Fitzroy Somerset.

"Major Petrie, commanding
"79th Highlanders, &c."

In consequence of the above communication Sergeant

* Captain Sinclair Davidson and 13 rank and file died of their wounds the day subsequent to the battle.

† After the returns were sent in on the 5th, it was ascertained that a great many of those reported as missing were killed.

Donald M'Intosh was recommended for a commission, and was appointed ensign in the 88th regiment on the 4th June 1811.

In Massena's despatch to the French War Minister giving an account of the battle, the following singular passage occurs, evincing his sense of the share borne by the Scotch regiments in his defeat on both days of the battle: "They" (the English) "lost 500 prisoners, and had more than 800 killed, among whom are many officers and Scots."

The gallant Colonel Cameron, as previously stated, was the eldest son of Major-General Alan Cameron, the founder of the corps, and an officer of much professional talent and promise. So highly was he esteemed by Lord Wellington, that his Lordship, with his whole Staff, and likewise all the general officers then within reach, attended his funeral, which was conducted with military honours, and this at a most critical period of the campaign, when his Lordship's presence was urgently required elsewhere.

Sir Walter Scott, in his 'Vision of Don Roderick,' alludes to the circumstance of Colonel Cameron's death in the following lines:—

> "And what avails thee that, for Cameron slain,
> Wild from his plaided ranks the yell was given?
> Vengeance and grief gave mountain-rage the rein,
> And, at the bloody spear-point headlong driven,
> Thy despot's giant guards fled like the rack of heaven."

As Colonel Cameron* was much and deeply lamented, and as his character and conduct were intimately identified

* "The gallant Colonel Cameron was wounded mortally during the desperate contest in the streets of the village called Fuentes d'Onore. He fell at the head of his native Highlanders, the 71st and 79th, who raised a dreadful shriek of grief and rage; they charged with irresistible fury the finest body of French grenadiers ever seen, being a part of Bonaparte's selected guard. The officer who led the French, a man remarkable for stature and symmetry, was killed on the spot. The French-

with that of the regiment, the following copy of a letter from Lord Wellington to Major-General Cameron is selected from amongst several others from officers of distinguished rank, in order to show the estimation in which he was held:—

"VILLA FORMOSA, *15th May* 1811.

"MY DEAR GENERAL,—When I wrote to you last week, I felt that I conveyed to you information which would give you great pain, but I hoped that I made you acquainted with the fullest extent of the misfortune which had befallen you. Unfortunately, however, those upon whose judgment I relied were deceived; your son's wound was worse than it was supposed to be—it was mortal; and he died the day before yesterday at two in the morning.

"I am convinced that you will credit the assurance which I give you that I condole with you most sincerely upon this misfortune, of the extent of which no man is more capable than myself of forming an estimate, from the knowledge which I had, and the just estimate which I had formed in my own opinion, of the merits of your son.

"You will, I am convinced, always regret and lament his loss; but I hope you will derive some consolation from the reflection that he fell in the performance of his duty, at the head of your brave regiment, loved and respected by all that knew him, in an action in which, if possible, the British troops surpassed anything they had ever done before, and of which the result was most honourable to His Majesty's arms.

"At all events, if Providence had decreed to deprive you

man who stepped out of his rank to take aim at Colonel Cameron was also bayoneted, pierced with a thousand wounds, and almost torn to pieces by the furious Highlanders, who, under the command of Colonel Cadogan, bore the enemy out of the contested ground at the point of the bayonet."—'Vision of Don Roderick.'—Note by Sir Walter Scott.

of your son, I cannot conceive a string of circumstances more honourable and glorious than those under which he lost his life in the cause of his country.

"Believe me, however, that although I am fully alive to all the honourable circumstances attending his death, I most sincerely condole with you upon your loss, and that I ever am yours most sincerely,

(Signed) "WELLINGTON.

"Major-General Alan Cameron, &c. &c."

Massena being thus baffled in every attempt to relieve Almeida, and failing to turn the position of Lord Wellington, withdrew his army across the Agueda, leaving that fortress to inevitable capture or surrender.

The army was now put into cantonments, and the regiment occupied the village of *Aldea de Ponte* from 14th May to 6th June, when it marched for the camp at *St O'Laya*, where it remained till the 21st July; from thence it marched and again went into cantonments at *Bemquerenca*, from the 11th till the 22d August. Here it was so severely attacked by intermittent fever and dysentery, that upwards of 300 men were sent into general hospital.

On the 2d September the regiment removed to *Vellades*, where it was cantoned till the 3d October following. It was here joined by a draft of 5 sergeants and 231 rank and file from the 2d battalion, in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fulton, who now assumed the command of the corps.

On the 4th October the regiment removed to *Trechas*, where it continued till the 24th November, when the troops were advanced to quarters more contiguous to the Spanish frontier, to assist in the preparations for the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. On the 3d December the regiment went into quarters at *Alma Fala*, within four leagues of Rodrigo; but

sickness still prevailing to a great extent, on account of its weak state it was removed on 1st January 1812 to *Viseu*, a healthier locality, where it was stationed till the 19th February, when, the men being in a great degree recovered, the regiment was ordered into the *Alemtejo* to assist in covering the siege of *Badajoz*, and on the 14th March it arrived in camp before *Elvas*.

1812.

On the 16th the Seventy-ninth, with the first division of the army, commanded by Sir Thomas Graham, crossed the Guadiana, in order to check Marshal Soult, then advancing from Seville to the relief of Badajoz. On the morning of the 20th, after a forced march of twelve leagues, undertaken to surprise a division of the enemy, *Llerena* was entered just as the French were quitting it in all haste. The troops, being jaded by so long a march, were incapable of successfully following them up; notwithstanding, the 42d and 79th, with some cavalry and light guns, continued a spirited pursuit until the enemy had gained a ridge of hills running in the direction of his main body.

Badajoz having been taken by storm on the 6th April, the regiment returned into the Alemtejo, where it continued till the 20th, when it joined the army directed against Marshal Marmont, who had made an irruption into Portugal during the siege; but upon the approach of the English to *Castello Branco* he retired precipitately, plundering the district through which he passed.

On the 2d May the Seventy-ninth went into quarters at *Alpalhao*, where, on the 11th, it was joined by 5 sergeants and 113 rank and file from the 2d battalion, under the command of Captain Peter Innes. On the 19th it removed to *Castello de Vide*, thence to *Sardoal*, which it left on 1st June to advance with the army towards the Portuguese frontier.

On the 13th the army crossed the Agueda, and on the

16th July arrived before *Salamanca.* In the memorable victory achieved by the British army at the battle of Salamanca on the 22d July, the Cameron Highlanders can scarcely be said to have participated. Having been stationed in reserve with Major-General Campbell's division on the extreme left of the line, they were not brought into action until the close of the day; their loss was, therefore, only two rank and file wounded. Nevertheless, the services of the regiment were considered of sufficient importance to obtain the royal authority for the word "Salamanca" to be inscribed on its colours and appointments, and a gold medal was conferred upon the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fulton.

On the 12th August the Allied army entered Madrid; the Seventy-ninth, with Major-General Campbell's division, on the 14th, when the regiment was quartered with other troops in the Escurial.

CHAPTER III.

LORD WELLINGTON having now determined to lay siege to *Burgos*, the army left Madrid on the 1st September, and on the 18th arrived before that city, when preparations were at once commenced for the investment of the castle, held by a strong French garrison commanded by General Dubrêton.

On the morning of the 19th, the light battalion, formed by the several light companies of the 24th, 42d, 58th, 60th, and 79th regiments, commanded by Major the Honourable E. C. Cocks of the 79th, was selected for the purpose of driving the enemy from his defences on the heights of St Michael's, consisting of a horn-work and *flêches* commanding the approach to the castle on the right side.

The attack was made by a simultaneous movement on the two advanced flêches, which were carried in the most gallant manner by the light companies of the 42d and 79th; but a small post close to and on the left of the horn-work was still occupied by the enemy, from which he opened a fire upon the attacking party. Lieutenant Hugh Grant, with a detachment of the 79th light company, was sent forward to dislodge him, but finding himself opposed to continually-increased numbers, he found it impossible to advance, but being equally resolved not to retire, he drew up his small party under cover of an embankment, and, possessing himself of the musket of a wounded soldier, he

fired together with his men, and gallantly maintained himself. The remainder of the company now coming up, the enemy was driven within the works; but this brave young officer was unfortunately mortally wounded, and died a few days afterwards, sincerely and deeply regretted.

The two light companies maintained the position until nightfall, when the light battalion was assembled at this point, and orders were issued to storm the horn-work at eleven P.M. A detachment of the 42d and a Portuguese regiment were directed to enter the ditch on the left of the work, and to attempt the escalade of both demi-bastions, the fire from which was to be kept in check by a direct attack in front by the remainder of the 42d. The light battalion was to advance along the slope of the hill, parallel to the left flank of the work, which it was to endeavour to enter by its gorge. The attack by the 42d was to be the signal for the advance of the light battalion, the command of the whole being intrusted to Major-General Sir Dennis Pack.

In execution of these arrangements, the troops at the appointed hour proceeded to the assault. The light companies, on arriving at the gorge of the work, were received by a brisk fire of musketry through the opening in the palisades, causing severe loss; they, however, continued to advance, and, without waiting for the application of the felling-axes and ladders, with which they were provided, the foremost in the attack were actually lifted over the palisades on each other's shoulders. In this manner, the first man who entered the work was Sergeant John M'Kenzie of the 79th; Major Cocks, the brave leader of the storming party, next followed, and several others in succession.

In this manner, and by means of the scaling-ladders, the light battalion was, in a few minutes, formed within the work; and a guard, consisting of Sergeant Donald M'Kenzie

and twelve men of the 79th, having been placed at the gate leading to the castle, a charge was made on the garrison, which, numbering between 400 and 500 men, having by this time formed itself into a solid mass, defied every attempt to compel a surrender; in this manner the French troops rushed towards the gate, where, meeting with the small guard of the 79th, they were enabled from their overwhelming numbers to overcome every opposition, and to effect their escape to the castle.

Sergeant M'Kenzie, who was severely wounded in this affair,* and his small party, behaved with the greatest bravery in their endeavours to prevent the escape of the French garrison; and Bugler Charles Bogle of the 79th, a man of colour, was afterwards found dead at the gate near to a French soldier, the sword of the former and bayonet of the latter through each other's bodies!

The front attack had in the mean time completely failed of success, and a severe loss was sustained.

The enemy now opened fire from the castle on the hornwork with showers of grape, and this proving very destructive, the light battalion was withdrawn to the ditch of the curtain. The storming party was soon after relieved by other troops, and strong working parties were employed during the night in forming a parapet in the gorge.

"CAMP, BURGOS, *20th September* 1812.

"*Light Battalion Orders.*

"Major Cocks cannot pass over the events of yesterday and last night without returning his most hearty thanks to

* Sergeant M'Kenzie had previously applied to Major Cocks for the use of his dress sabre, which the Major readily granted, and used to relate with great satisfaction that the Sergeant returned it to him in a state which indicated that he had used it with effect.

the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Colonel Stirling's brigade.

"To praise valour which was so conspicuous, is as unnecessary, as to distinguish merit which was so universally displayed is impossible; but Major Cocks must say, it never was his lot to see, much less his good fortune to command, troops who displayed more zeal, more discipline, or more steady intrepidity."

The following communication was addressed to Major Cocks by Major-General Sir Dennis Pack:—

(*Private.*) "CAMP, BURGOS, 21*st September* 1812.

"DEAR MAJOR COCKS,—When I consider the very essential service rendered by the gallant little corps under your command on the 19th, and how much we are indebted to you for the success of the night attack, I thought myself called upon to report to Lord Wellington the names of the officer and volunteer whose conduct you commended, and I trust you will make known to your battalion in the most acceptable terms the sense I entertain of their gallantry and exertions; and with great truth believe me, &c.

(Signed) "DENNIS PACK.

"Major Cocks, 79th regiment."

Subsequently to the capture of the horn-work, the measures taken to reduce the Castle of Burgos consisted of a succession of assaults, ending, with one exception, in repulses, owing to the absence of a battering train, these evils being aggravated by the inclemency of the weather. In one of these assaults Major Andrew Lawrie of the 79th, a most gallant and able officer, was killed whilst entering the ditch of the first line, in the act of encouraging his storming party of Guards and Germans to the assault by escalade; and the Honourable Major Cocks met with the like fate while

in the act of rallying his picket during a night sortie by the French garrison, against which he had made the ablest dispositions.

Lord Wellington, by whom this officer was much esteemed for his bravery and early military talent, attended his funeral, together with his Staff; and the deep sorrow which his Lordship expressed was sincerely participated in by all who had the happiness of knowing him, or the opportunity of appreciating his merits.*

Major Cocks had been recommended for the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel for his conduct in command of the light battalion on the 19th September, but his death deprived him of the proud gratification of seeing his promotion, the notification of which did not reach the army until after that event.

Besides Majors Lawrie and Cocks, the Seventy-ninth, in the various operations during the siege, had 1 sergeant and 27 rank and file killed: Captain William Marshall, Lieutenants Hugh Grant, Kewan J. Leslie, and Angus M'Donald; 5 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 79 rank and file, wounded.

The enemy, having received strong reinforcements from France, advanced from different points to raise the siege, which was now, from these and other unforeseen events, relinquished; and the army, having broken up camp before Burgos, commenced a hasty retreat on the 21st October, closely pursued by the enemy to the frontiers of Portugal, which it re-entered on the 19th November, and immediately proceeded into cantonments for the winter.

* Extract from the Marquis of Wellington's despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated Villa Toro, 11th October 1812.

"I have frequently had occasion to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Major Cocks, and in one instance very recently, in the attack on the horn-work of the Castle of Burgos; and I consider his loss as one of the greatest importance to this army and to His Majesty's service."

On the 1st December the regiment was quartered at *Vodra*, where on the 25th it was joined by a draft from the 2d battalion of 2 sergeants and 42 rank and file, under the command of Captain William Bruce. It occupied quarters at Vodra till the 9th February 1813, when it was removed to *Sameice*.

1813.

On the 20th February Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas joined from the 2d battalion, and assumed the command of the regiment in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Fulton retired, and this officer personally commanded it until the termination of the war.

On the 30th April the regiment was removed to *Madoens*, where it was joined by a draft of 2 sergeants and 39 rank and file from the 2d battalion, under the command of Captain Malcolm Fraser.

About the middle of May, the army broke up from winter quarters to resume active offensive operations.

At this time the enemy, occupying various strongly-fortified positions on the north bank of the *Douro*, the Seventy-ninth, with the left wing of the army commanded by Sir Thomas Graham, crossed that river at *Torre de Moncorvo*, then marched along the northern bank, while the remainder of the army advanced upon Salamanca, upon which the enemy precipitately evacuated his strong posts on both banks of the river. The army continued to advance, and on the 4th June was concentrated between *Valladolid* and *Palencia*.

The works of Burgos, which had been so gallantly defended the preceding year, having been found destroyed by the enemy, the army moved to the left and crossed the Ebro unopposed near its source, when it advanced directly to *Vittoria*, where, in the general action which followed on the 21st June, the enemy was completely routed, with the loss of all his guns (with one solitary exception), ammunition-waggons, baggage, and camp equipage of every de-

scription. His flight was followed up to Pampeluna, where he left a strong garrison, and then continued his retreat to the frontiers of France.

In the honours of this battle the Seventy-ninth did not participate, it having then formed part of the sixth or Major-General Sir E. Pakenham's division, detained at *Medina del Pomar* covering the march of the magazines and stores. This division of the army, immediately after the battle of Vittoria, was directed upon *Salvatierra*, in order to aid in the interception of a strong French corps commanded by Marshal Clauzel, who was endeavouring to form a junction with the main body of the French army now on the retreat to France.

The troops under Marshal Clauzel having escaped into France, and the enemy having concentrated his forces, forming what he denominated *l'Armée d'Espagne*, again advanced in great force for the relief of Pampeluna, then closely blockaded by Lord Wellington. The sixth division was therefore recalled, and, having rejoined the army on the 28th July, assumed the position assigned to it across the valley of the *Lanz*, immediately in rear of the left of the fourth division, with its right resting on the village of *Oricain*, and its left on the heights on the left of the valley. It was scarcely formed in order of battle when it was attacked by a very superior French force, which it repulsed with severe loss. The action soon became general along the heights occupied by other divisions, nearly every regiment charging with the bayonet; and the result of the "Battle of the Pyrenees" was a repulse of the enemy at all points with great slaughter.

The loss of the regiment was 1 sergeant and 16 rank and file killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas had a horse shot under him; Lieutenant J. Kynock, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 37 rank and file, wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, who commanded the regiment, had a gold medal conferred on him for this service; Major Andrew Brown was promoted to the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel for his gallantry while in command of the pickets of the brigade; and the regiment subsequently received the royal authority to have the word "Pyrenees" inscribed on its colours and appointments.

The Seventy-ninth with its division followed up the enemy by *Alta Biscar, Alduides,* &c., until the army finally encamped near the pass of *Maya.* Here, on the 12th September, the regiment was joined in camp by a draft from the 2d battalion of 2 sergeants and 40 rank and file under the command of Lieutenant Ewen Cameron; and whilst it remained here the strong fortresses of St Sebastian and Pampeluna fell.

On the 9th November the army was put in motion, and, passing the French boundary on the 10th, the regiment shared in the battle of *Nivelle,* when the enemy was completely driven from the strong line of intrenchments thrown up to resist the passage of the Allied army. The fine line formed by the Cameron Highlanders when ascending a hill to meet the enemy excited the admiration of Sir Rowland Hill, who was pleased to remark the steady advance of the corps under fire. The conduct of the regiment gained a clasp for Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, who commanded it in action, and it subsequently received the royal authority to have the word "Nivelle" inscribed on its colours and appointments. Its loss was 1 rank and file killed, Ensign John Thomson and 5 five rank and file wounded.

On the 16th the regiment encamped at *Ustaritz,* where it was joined by a draft of 4 sergeants and 46 rank and file from the 2d battalion, under the command of Captain J. H. Christie.

On the 9th December it advanced from Ustaritz, and on

the 10th it shared in the successful attack upon the enemy's fortified line of intrenchments on both banks of the river *Nive*, when it had 5 rank and file killed, Lieutenant Alexander Robertson, 2 sergeants, and 24 rank and file wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas had an additional clasp conferred upon him for this service, and the regiment by royal authority received permission to have the word "Nive" added to the other inscriptions on its colours and appointments.

The enemy, being no longer able to cover Bayonne, retired to a position on the *Gave d'Oleron*, when the inclemency of the weather suspended all further operations. The regiment then went into quarters at *St Pierre d'Yurbe* till the 20th February 1814, when it marched to *St Jean de Luz* to receive its clothing, of which it stood greatly in need.

1814.

At this time the enemy, being compelled to abandon his position on the Gave d'Oleron, retreated upon *Orthes*, from which, after an obstinate resistance, he was driven on the 25th with great loss, whereupon he retired to a strong position in front of *Toulouse*, followed by the Allies. In the honours of the battle of Orthes the Seventy-ninth did not participate, the regiment being at the time on its return from St Jean de Luz to join its division.

At daybreak on the morning of the 10th April, the sixth division, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton, crossed the Garonne, and following the route of the fourth division, after a march of some hours arrived within two leagues of the enemy's encampment, when the troops were halted to cook provisions. Having by this flank movement opened the extent of the position which the army was about to attack, a height between, and running parallel with, the Canal of Languedoc and the river *Ers*, fortified by intrenchments and redoubts, the army again resumed its

march, and crossed the Ers at *Croix d'Orade*. Shortly after the division halted near the northern extremity of the height, and arrangements were made for a combined attack. The division, still following the fourth, or Sir Lowry Cole's, advanced by the left bank of the Ers, and soon after the attack on the redoubts *De l'Est* and *De l'Ouest* was made by General Don Manuel Freyre's corps of Spaniards, which was drawn up in close column, headed by a complete rank of officers. These troops advanced to the attack with great steadiness, but on a near approach to the glacis of the works which were occupied by the enemy, they met with so warm a reception that they retired in the greatest disorder.

The sixth division still continued its movement, filing by threes in double-quick time, close under the enemy's guns, from which a heavy cannonade of round and grape shot was now opened, occasioning considerable loss. The Highland brigade of Sir Dennis Pack, consisting of the 42d, 79th, and 91st regiments, to which were added the 12th Portuguese, halted about midway to the position, formed line to the right, and proceeded to ascend the hill. The light companies were now ordered out, and directed to conform to the movements of the brigade, General Pack bravely mingling with the former, and cheering them on. The grenadier company of the 79th was brought up as a reinforcement to the light troops; and after a vigorous resistance the enemy was driven to a considerable distance down the opposite slope of the ridge. The pursuit was then discontinued, and a slackened and desultory fire of advanced posts succeeded.

The brigade had, in the mean time, formed on the Balma road across the height, the light companies were recalled, and final arrangements completed for an attack on the two centre redoubts of the enemy's position, desig-

nated respectively the *Colombette* and *Le Tour des Augustins*. The attack of the former, or most advanced redoubt, was assigned to the 42d, and the latter to the 79th, the 91st and 12th Portuguese being in reserve. Both these redoubts were carried at a run, in the most gallant style, in the face of a terrific fire of round-shot, grape, and musketry, by which a very severe loss was sustained. About 100 men of the 79th, headed by several officers, now left the captured work to encounter the enemy on the ridge of the plateau; but, suddenly perceiving a discharge of musketry in the redoubt captured by the 42d in their rear, and also seeing it again in possession of the enemy, they immediately fell back on the Redoubt des Augustins. The Colombette had been suddenly attacked and entered by a fresh and numerous column of the enemy, when the 42d was compelled to give way, and, continuing to retire by a narrow and deep road leading through the redoubt occupied by the 79th (closely pursued by an overwhelming force of the enemy), the alarm communicated itself from one regiment to the other, and both, for a moment, quitted the works.*

At this critical juncture, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas having succeeded in rallying the 79th, the regiment again advanced, and in a few minutes succeeded in retaking, not only its own former position, but also the redoubt from which the 42d had been driven. For this service Lieuten-

* Whilst the enemy thus gained a temporary possession of the redoubts, Lieutenant Ford and seven men of the Seventy-ninth, who were in a detached portion of the work, separated from its front face by a deep road, had their retreat cut off by a whole French regiment advancing along this road *in their rear*, when one of the men, with great presence of mind, called out "sit down," which hint was immediately acted on, with the effect of saving the party from being made prisoners, as the enemy supposed them to be wounded, *and a French officer shrugged his shoulders in token of his inability to render them any assistance!*

ant-Colonel Douglas received, on the field, the thanks of Generals Clinton and Pack commanding the division and brigade; and the regiments in reserve having by this time come up, the brigade was moved to the right, for the purpose of carrying, in conjunction with the Spaniards, the two remaining redoubts on the left of the position. While, however, the necessary preparations were making for this attack, the enemy was observed to be in the act of abandoning them, thus leaving the British army in complete possession of the plateau and its works. The 79th occupied the Redoubt Colombette during the night of the 10th.

The conduct of the regiment was so highly distinguished on this occasion as to call forth the particular commendations of the Marquis of Wellington in his despatch, in which it will be observed that only four regiments are specially mentioned, all of them belonging to the sixth division; and when it is considered that the rear face of the Redoubt Colombette, captured by the 42d, commanded the city of Toulouse within half cannon-shot, and that the front face of the Tour des Augustins, captured by the 79th, commanded the valley of the Ers, the importance of the services performed by these two regiments will be at once admitted. The following extracts from the despatch above alluded to will confirm these observations.

Extract from the Marquis of Wellington's despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated "Toulouse, 12th April 1814":—

"Marshal Beresford continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with General Pack's brigade of the sixth division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the sixth division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement

upon the front, the enemy was driven from the two redoubts and intrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights were in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in the brave sixth division." And again, referring to individual regiments, the despatch continues—"The 30th, 42d, 79th, and 61st regiments lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day."

The loss of the Seventy-ninth was Captains Patrick Purves and John Cameron, Lieutenant Duncan Cameron, and 16 rank and file, killed: Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas had a horse shot under him: Captains Thomas Mylne, Peter Innes, James Campbell, and William Marshall; Lieutenants William M'Barnet, Donald Cameron, James Fraser, Ewen Cameron (1st), John Kynock, Ewen Cameron (2d), Duncan M'Pherson, Charles M'Arthur, and Allan M'Donald; Ensign Allan M'Lean, Adjutant and Lieutenant Kenneth Cameron, 12 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 182 rank and file, wounded:* and 1 rank and file missing.

"We found the heroes on the plain,
Their eyes were fixed, their hands were chill;
Still bore their breasts the life-blood's stain,
The blood was on their bonnets still;
They died as hearts like theirs should die,
In the hot grasp of victory!"

---

* Lieutenants William M'Barnet, Ewen Cameron (2d), and 23 men died of their wounds within a few days after the battle.

The following is the strength of the regiment as it went into action:—

	Officers.	Sergts.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Officers.	Sergts.	Drummers.	Rank & File.
Engaged,					36	31	13	414
Killed,	3	0	0	16	18	12	2	199
Wounded,	15	12	2	182				
Missing,	0	0	0	1				
Remaining unwounded,					18	19	11	215

In a French work entitled '*Précis Historique de la Bataille de Toulouse*,' the loss of the Highland brigade of the sixth division is thus noticed, and, although much exaggerated, is worthy of observation, as showing the degree of importance attached by the enemy to the services performed by these troops :—

"*Les Ecossais sur tout y firent des pertes énormes. Des débris de trois régimens n'en forma plus qu'un seul. 700 furent enterrés dans un de ces retranchemens.*" *

Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas received the decoration of a gold cross for this action, in substitution of all his former distinctions ; Major Duncan Cameron, the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army ; and the regiment by royal authority was permitted to bear on its colours and appointments the word "Toulouse," in addition to its other inscriptions. As a proof, likewise, of the distinction earned by it during the successive campaigns in the Peninsula, and for its general services throughout the war, it was subsequently authorised to have the word "Peninsula" inscribed on its colours and appointments.

The news of the abdication of Napoleon Bonaparte and the restoration of the Bourbons having been received the day after the battle, hostilities were suspended, and the regiment was quartered in several villages in the south of France. While in cantonments it received a draft of 2 sergeants and 64 rank and file from the 2d battalion, under the command of Captain Robert M'Kay.

On the 3d July it embarked at Pauliac, a small port on the Gironde, to return to England ; and on the 26th of the same month landed and marched into barracks at Cork.

On the 25th December following it was joined by a draft

* The Scotch especially suffered there enormous losses. From the wreck of three regiments was formed one only. Seven hundred were interred in one of these intrenchments.

of 4 sergeants and 257 rank and file from the 2d battalion, under the command of Captain John Sinclair; and on the 27th January 1815 it embarked at the Cove of Cork, together with several other regiments, destined to reinforce the army then acting in North America under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Pakenham.

1815.

On the 8th February the expedition sailed, but was driven back the same day by contrary winds. On the 1st March it again sailed, but adverse winds once more compelled it to put back.

On the 3d March the expedition to America was countermanded, and on the 17th the regiment sailed for the north of Ireland. It disembarked on the 22d at Warren's Point, near Newry, and from thence marched to Belfast.

CHAPTER IV.

THE escape of Napoleon Bonaparte, that "scourge of nations and universal enemy of mankind," from the Island of Elba, and the events of the "Hundred Days," having again caused war to be declared against the restless usurper, in the month of May the regiment was ordered to proceed to Flanders. It marched from Belfast to Dublin, embarked on board some small craft, and sailed for the Downs, where transports were in readiness to receive it. From the Downs it sailed to *Ostend*, where it landed, and was conveyed along the line of canal from *Bruges* to *Ghent*. From Ghent the regiment marched to Brussels, and there joined the army of the Duke of Wellington.

The Seventy-ninth was brigaded with the 28th and 32d regiments, under the command of Major-General Sir James Kempt, forming the first brigade of the fifth, or Sir Thomas Picton's, division.

At ten o'clock on the night of the 15th June the troops in Brussels received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. About twelve o'clock the bugles were sounding throughout the city for the troops to assemble, rations were issued for three days, and the division began its march about four o'clock on the following morning, on the road leading to *Charleroi*.

The mustering of the troops on this eventful night has

been celebrated in one of the ablest epics our age has produced, Byron's 'Childe Harold;' and a distinctive and individual prominence has been given to the Seventy-ninth in the touching and magnificent stanzas descriptive of the marshalling of the hardy warriors destined to do battle on the morrow :—

"And wild and high the 'Cameron's Gathering' rose,
The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard, too, have her Saxon foes :
How in the noon of night that pibroch thrills
Savage and shrill ! But with the breath which fills
Their mountain-pipe, so fill the mountaineers
With the fierce native daring which instils
The stirring memory of a thousand years,
And Evan's,* Donald's fame rings in each clansman's ears."

At eight o'clock the division halted in the *Forêt de Soignè*, near the village of *Waterloo*, three leagues from Brussels, and soon after the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by several of his staff, was observed passing to the front. The troops began to cook provisions, but before this was accomplished orders were given for the division instantly to resume its march. Cannonading was now heard distinctly in front, and the troops proceeded under a burning sun and amidst clouds of dust through *Genappe* to *Quatre Bras*, where the column halted on the road, and piled arms in the then order of march for a quarter of an hour. From a rising ground at the head of the column, adjoining the few houses called Quatre Bras, a full view was obtained of the enemy, who appeared obliquely to the left at the distance of about half a mile, in movement to his front. A brisk and extended line of cannonading was at the same time perceived in the direction of the Prussian army on the left. A bat-

* Sir Evan Cameron, and his descendant Donald, the "gentle Lochiel" of the "Forty-five," are here alluded to by the poet.—*Note by Sir Walter Scott.*

talion of Belgians was observed at some distance in front, which had begun to retire after exchanging a few shots with the enemy. In support of this battalion, two companies of the rifle brigade, attached to the division, were sent out.

The two brigades then broke off to their left, lining the Namur road, the banks of which were here from ten to fifteen feet high on either side. The Cameron Highlanders formed the extreme left of the British army, and the 92d Highlanders the right of the division, being posted immediately in front of Quatre Bras. The ground had scarcely been so occupied, when the enemy advanced to the attack. The light companies of the first brigade, to which were added the 8th company and marksmen of the Seventy-ninth, were ordered out to skirmish, the enemy having thrown out a cloud of sharpshooters to the immediate front of the position held by the brigade, causing a severe loss, particularly amongst the officers. It was now a quarter to three o'clock. These troops maintained their ground for an hour against the constantly increasing numbers of the enemy; but as his sharpshooters had by this time picked off nearly all the artillerymen engaged in serving the only two British guns that had yet come into action, and as he began to appear in great force in front, the Duke of Wellington, who was present with his staff, directed Sir Thomas Picton to detach a regiment to the front, in order to cover the guns, and drive the enemy from his advanced position. Sir James Kempt thereupon rode up to Colonel Douglas, and addressing him said, that upon the Cameron Highlanders would devolve the honour of executing his Grace's orders.

The regiment accordingly cleared the bank in its front, fired a volley, and, charging with the bayonet, drove the French advanced troops with great precipitation and in dis-

order to a hedge about a hundred yards in their rear, where they attempted to re-form, but were followed up with such alacrity that they again gave way, pursued to another hedge about the same distance, from which they were a second time driven in confusion upon their main column, which was formed in great strength upon the opposite rising ground. The regiment, now joined by its detached companies, commenced firing volleys upon the enemy from behind the last-mentioned hedge, and in the course of fifteen minutes expended nearly all its ammunition. Whilst in this exposed situation it was ordered to retire, which it accomplished without confusion, although it had a broad ditch to leap, and the first hedge to repass, when it formed line about fifty yards in front of its original position. Being here much exposed to the fire from the enemy's guns, it was ordered to lie down, and continued thus for nearly an hour, when it was again directed to resume its first position on the road, and form in column as circumstances might require. Being afterwards repeatedly threatened by cavalry, it formed and moved forward in square, but without being attacked.

In the mean time the other regiments of the division were warmly engaged. The Royals, 28th, 42d, and 44th, were repeatedly charged by the enemy's cuirassiers, who were everywhere repulsed. In short, every regiment, from the sudden and peculiar nature of the attack, was compelled to act independently for its own immediate defence, a measure rendered still more necessary by the enemy's superiority in cavalry, and from the fact of the various regiments being posted, not at prescribed intervals of alignment, but conformably to the exigency of the moment, by which each of them was exposed to be separately assailed. The enemy's columns at length began to suffer much from the well-directed fire of some field-pieces which had now come up,

and which greatly retarded his further advance. He had failed in every attack, and as it was becoming dark, the troops of the division proceeded to form their bivouac for the night, on a space of ground in advance of the Namur road and of their original position, within the angle formed by the same road and that leading from Brussels to Charleroi. At nine P.M. all firing ceased.

The loss of the Seventy-ninth was, Captain John Sinclair, Lieutenant and Adjutant John Kynock, and 28 rank and file, killed: Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels Andrew Brown and Duncan Cameron; Captains Thomas Mylne, Neil Campbell, William Marshall, Malcolm Fraser, William Bruce, and Robert M'Kay; Lieutenants Thomas Brown, William Maddock, William Leaper, James Fraser, Donald M'Phee, and William A. Riach; Ensign James Robertson, Volunteer Alexander Cameron, 10 sergeants, and 248 rank and file, wounded. All the field-officers, in addition to severe wounds, had their horses shot under them.

At daylight on the 17th the troops were in full expectation of a renewal of the attack, but a few shots only were exchanged by the pickets. At one o'clock a retreat was ordered by the Brussels road, and, in order to mask this movement, the light companies of the division were thrown out to some distance in front. The army continued to retire, covered by the artillery and cavalry, till it had passed *Genappe*, when it began to rain heavily. The division then halted for about half an hour, and at dusk filed off the road to the right at the farm of *La Haye Sainte*, halting in corn fields under cover of a rising ground, which next day served as a good position. From the summit of this ground, and previous to entering the bivouac, a few shots were discharged by the division guns at the heads of the enemy's columns as they were seen lining the opposite height. The

remainder of the army occupied the continuation of the ridge to the left of the division (as it fronted the enemy) across the Brussels road. The cavalry of the army formed in rear of *Mont St Jean*. The division artillery (in advance of which were strong pickets) remained posted in front. The left of the division extended towards *Ohain*, its right resting on the Brussels road.

The rain continued to fall in torrents from its commencement till a little before eight o'clock A.M. of the 18th, when the weather began to clear up. About half-past ten o'clock the enemy was observed falling in, and soon after in movement to begin the attack. Awaiting his approach, the regiments of the division were ordered to form into close columns at deploying distance, and to lie down. The enemy continued to advance in columns under cover of a tremendous cannonade, which was answered with great spirit by the British artillery, which was posted in advance of a road which ran along the crest of the rising ground in front of the division, and on either side of which was a hedge. Kempt's brigade then deployed into line, threw out its light troops, and advanced until it reached the road mentioned, closing to the division guns. The second brigade of the division (Sir Dennis Pack's), and a Hanoverian brigade, were in reserve in the second line. The light companies and Rifles descended into the valley, and maintained a severe contest against unequal numbers, until a heavy column of the enemy's infantry advanced direct against that portion of the line occupied by the left wing of the 79th and right wing of the 28th. The light infantry being compelled to retire, a close and obstinate engagement followed with the line, shedding lasting honour on Kempt's brigade, which displayed all the gallantry by which it had been distinguished in the action at Quatre Bras, and the enemy's column, being staggered and shattered by the fire of the

British line, was charged and routed. It was during this charge that Sir Thomas Picton was killed.*

Sir William Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry (1st, 2d, and 6th dragoons) now coming up, charged through intervals made by the regiments of the brigade wheeling back by companies, surrounded the broken and flying column, and made the whole prisoners! A body of the enemy's cavalry, which had come up to the support of their infantry, having now been perceived in front, the several regiments of the brigade formed squares,† and were soon after ordered to retire to their former position on the road. Here they again lined the hedge nearest the enemy, and were sufficiently occupied by his advanced troops in front. They were at the same time exposed to a galling and destructive fire both from his artillery, directed on the British guns, and from a numerous body of sharpshooters placed behind a bank oblique to the right of the brigade, near the Brussels road. To these troops the light companies of Kempt's brigade, and the rifles attached to the division, were several times opposed.

The enemy having failed in his former attempt, about six o'clock sent forward by the Brussels road large bodies of cuirassiers and other cavalry, followed by deep masses of infantry. This formidable effort was principally directed against the British centre. Orders were now received by

* Extract from the Duke of Wellington's despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated "Waterloo, 19th June 1815":—

"In Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton His Majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in his service, and he fell gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position was defeated."

† During this formation Piper Kenneth Mackay of the Seventy-ninth, a brave Highlander, stepped outside of the bayonets and continued to play round the outside of the square the popular air of "*Cogadh na Sith*" with much inspiring effect.

the brigade, in the event of being attacked by cavalry, to retire on the second line; and the several regiments being now without a round of ammunition, exhausted by incessant fatigue, and almost reduced to skeletons, although not actually attacked by cavalry, did fall back to the second hedge on the opposite side of the road. General Pack's brigade, however, having advanced in support, and a supply of ammunition being procured, the regiments of Kempt's brigade again advanced and lined the front hedge. The enemy's right was now hotly pressed by a new and serious attack by the Prussian army, and as that just made on the British centre by his cavalry and infantry had, in the mean time, been brilliantly repulsed, orders were given for a general charge along the whole line. It was now about seven o'clock, the line moved forward, and the enemy gave way in all directions amidst the universal cheering of the British troops. The pursuit was continued by the Prussians and the English cavalry, and the army halted on the ground which the enemy had occupied during the action. The fifth division then bivouacked for the night near the farm of *La Belle Alliance,* the abandoned guns standing in its rear.

"La Haye, bear witness, sacred is its height,
And sacred is it truly from that day;
For never braver blood was spent in fight
Than Briton here hath mingled with the clay.
Set where thou wilt thy foot, thou scarce canst tread
Here on a spot unhallowed by the dead;
Here was it that the Highlanders * withstood
The tide of hostile power, received its weight
With resolute strength, and stemmed and turned the flood;
And fitly here, as in that Grecian strait,
The funeral stone might say—Go, traveller, tell
Scotland, that in our duty here we fell."

Southey's 'Pilgrimage to Waterloo.'

* The four Scotch regiments of Picton's division are the Highlanders alluded to—1st Royals, 42d, 79th, and 92d regiments.

The loss of the Seventy-ninth was, Captain John Cameron, Lieutenants Duncan M'Pherson, Donald Cameron, and Ewen Kennedy, 2 sergeants, and 27 rank and file, killed: Captains James Campbell, senior, Neil Campbell; Lieutenants Alexander Cameron, Ewen Cameron, Alexander Forbes, Charles M'Arthur, and John Powling; Ensigns A. J. Crawford and J. Nash; 7 sergeants, 4 drummers, and 121 rank and file, wounded; being a total numerical loss on both days of 479,* *exceeding by one that of any other regiment in the army*, the 3d battalion of the 1st Foot Guards alone excepted, which was almost annihilated. Captain Neil Campbell, Lieutenants Donald Cameron, John Powling, and 48 men, wounded in both actions, died soon afterwards.

The high character which the regiment acquired at Fuentes d'Onore, Toulouse, and Quatre Bras, was nobly maintained throughout this eventful day, and its conduct was mentioned in highly flattering terms in the Duke of Wellington's despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated "Waterloo, 19th June 1815;" and it is worthy of observation, that in this despatch, as in that of the battle of Toulouse, the division of the British army to which the Scottish regiments were attached, is the only one specially mentioned. The following is an extract from the despatch above alluded to:—

"The troops of the fifth division, and those of the Bruns-

	Officers.	Sergts.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Officers.	Sergts.	Drummers.	Rank & File.
* Number engaged,					41	40	11	684
Killed on 16th,	2	0	0	28				
Wounded,	17	10	0	248	32	19	4	424
Killed on 18th,	4	2	0	27				
Wounded,	9	7	4	121				
Remaining unwounded at the close of the action on the 18th,					9	21	7	260

wick corps, were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42d, 79th, and 92d regiments, and the battalion of Hanoverians."

In the Prussian official bulletin of the battle of La Belle Alliance,* by Field-Marshal Prince Blucher, dated 18th June 1815, the distinguished conduct of the Scotch regiments is thus adverted to:—

"The English army fought with a valour which it is impossible to surpass, and the repeated charges of the Old Guard were baffled by the intrepidity of the Scotch regiments."

From the great loss it sustained amongst the superior officers, the command of the regiment eventually devolved upon Lieutenant Alexander Cameron, who was promoted to a company in the Gazette subsequent to the battle, and afterwards to the brevet rank of major, for his very conspicuous gallantry on that occasion.

The distinction of a companionship of the most honourable the Military Order of the Bath, was conferred upon the officer commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, and upon Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels Andrew Brown and Duncan Cameron; Captain Thomas Mylne, the senior of his rank, was promoted by brevet to be major in the army; each surviving officer and soldier engaged in either of the actions of the 16th or 18th received the decoration of the silver "Waterloo" medal, and was allowed to reckon two additional years' service; whilst it is almost superfluous to add that the regiment received the royal authority to bear on its colours and appointments the word "Waterloo," in commemoration of its services on this glorious day.

* The battle of Waterloo is named by the Prussians the battle of La Belle Alliance, and by the French the battle of Mont St Jean.

On the 19th the regiment advanced with the army in pursuit of the enemy; and on the 8th July it arrived at *Clichy*, near to which it encamped within a league of *Paris*, the capitulation of which, together with the surrender of Napoleon Bonaparte to Captain Maitland of the British Navy, closed a war which, for its duration, its sanguinary character, and the combination of events it involved, is unparalleled in history.

On the 24th July the army was reviewed by the Emperors of Austria and Russia, the King of Prussia, the distinguished Allied commanders, and a great concourse of English and foreign nobility.

On the 5th August a detachment of 4 sergeants and 88 rank and file joined from the 2d battalion, under the command of Captain James Campbell.

In compliance with a special request from the Emperor of Russia, who was personally desirous of examining the dress and equipments of the Highland regiments, on the 17th August Sergeant Thomas Campbell of the grenadiers, a man of gigantic stature, with Private John Fraser and Piper Kenneth Mackay, all of the Seventy-ninth, accompanied by a like number of each rank from the 42d and 92d Highlanders, proceeded to the Palace Elysée in Paris, the then residence of the Emperor Alexander. The following account of what passed at this presentation and inspection has been rendered by Sergeant Campbell:—

"In the month of August 1815 I was ordered to proceed, with Private John Fraser and Piper Kenneth Mackay, to the Palace Elysée in Paris, then the residence of the Emperor of Russia, when we were joined by Sergeant M'Gregor, Private Munro, and Piper M'Kenzie, of the 42d Highlanders, and Sergeant Grant, Private Logan, and Piper Cameron, of the 92d Highlanders. About half an hour

after our arrival at the Palace, Lord Cathcart sent a valet to conduct us to the grand hall, where we met his Lordship, whom I immediately recognised. He was pleased to order me to take charge of the party while he went to the Emperor to acquaint him with our arrival; and in about ten minutes after, the Emperor entered the hall, accompanied by his two brothers, as well as Prince Blucher, Count Plutoff, and several other distinguished personages. The Emperor made a very minute inspection of us, and his curiosity led him to call upon me (as being the most robust of the party) to step to the front, when he ordered the rest to sit down. As soon as I stepped to the front, I was surrounded by the astonished nobility, and the Emperor commenced his inspection and questions as follows. First, he examined my appointments and drew my sword; inquired if I could perform any exercise with that weapon, which I told him I could not, and at the same time Lord Cathcart made a remark that it was a deficiency in the British army he had never taken into consideration before.

"Second, he examined my hose, gaiters, legs, and pinched my skin, thinking I wore something under my kilt, and had the curiosity to lift my kilt up to my navel, so that he might not be deceived. The questions were, if I was present at the actions of the 16th, 17th, and 18th June? how many officers and men the regiment lost on the 16th, 17th, and 18th June? whether I was in Egypt? if we wore the kilt in winter, or if I did not feel cold in that season? if I was married? if my parents were alive? &c.

"The Emperor then requested Lord Cathcart to order me to put John Fraser through the 'manual and platoon' exercise, at which performance he was highly pleased. He then requested the pipers to play up, and Lord Cathcart desired them to play the Highland tune '*Cogadh na Sith*,'.

which he explained to the Emperor, who seemed highly delighted with the music.

"After the Emperor had done with me, the veteran Count Plutoff came up to me, and, taking me by the hand, told me in broken English that I was a good and brave soldier, as all my countrymen were. He then pressed my hand to his breast, and gave me his to press to mine. After all was over, I was ordered to take the party to Lord Cathcart's quarters, where we had a refreshment, and received a piece of money each from his Lordship, and also his approbation for our appearance, &c.

(Signed) "THOMAS CAMPBELL,
"Sergeant, 79th Highlanders."

Finally, the Seventy-ninth having been one of those regiments selected to remain in France for three years with the Army of Occupation, it was formed into a brigade with the 4th and 52d regiments, under the command of Major-General Sir Dennis Pack, and added to the 2d division of the army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton.

On the 10th December 1815 it proceeded to occupy cantonments in the *Pas de Calais*, where it remained for the three following years in perfect harmony with the inhabitants.

During the residence of the regiment in France as a part of the British contingent, it was successively reviewed with the other corps of the Army of Occupation by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, and the Duke of Wellington.

At length, so profound a tranquillity pervaded France, that the Allied Sovereigns agreed to withdraw their respec-

tive contingents from its territory. On the 29th October 1818 the Cameron Highlanders arrived at Calais, where they embarked for England, and on the following day the regiment landed at Dover, and marched to Chichester, where it arrived on the 8th November.

1818.

The regiment remained at Chichester till the month of March 1819, when it was removed to Portsmouth. In the month of June in the same year it proceeded to the Island of Jersey, where it was quartered till the month of March 1820, when it again embarked for England, and, landing at Plymouth, occupied Cumberland and Granby Barracks.

1819.

1820.

Soon after the arrival of the regiment at Plymouth, the following letter and enclosure were received by the officer commanding from Colonel de Butts, R.E., commanding the troops in Jersey :—

"Government House, Jersey,
15th April 1820.

"Sir,—In transmitting the enclosed address of the States of Jersey, I have great pleasure in congratulating you and the battalion under your command upon so flattering a testimony to their conduct in this island.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "Aug. De Butts,
"Colonel Commanding.

"The Officer commanding
"Seventy-ninth Highlanders,
"Plymouth."

"At the States of the Island of Jersey, the 5th day of April One thousand eight hundred and twenty.

"The States being informed that the Seventy-ninth Regiment of Foot, quartered in this island, under the com-

mand of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, is called to another part of His Majesty's dominions, view its departure with those feelings of regret which the happy experience of its exemplary conduct must necessarily produce.

"The discipline and order which have uninterruptedly distinguished this excellent corps have excited the admiration and deserved the approbation of the States and the inhabitants, who have observed with peculiar satisfaction that not one single violation of the laws, not even the slightest irregularity, have occurred during its abode in this island.

"To the bravery and gallantry so repeatedly displayed in the field by the regiment in the late war, it has now added, in a most eminent degree, the no less useful qualities which characterise good soldiers in the days of peace.

"Under these impressions the States think it incumbent upon them to return their warmest thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, forming part of this garrison, and they take this opportunity of wishing them all manner of success and prosperity, wherever their King and country may require their services.

(Signed) "FRANCIS GODFRAY, *Greffr.*
"L. S."

In the month of May 1820 the regiment embarked at Plymouth for Ireland, and having landed at Balnacurry, it marched to Fermoy Barracks. From Fermoy it was again removed to Limerick in the month of June following, furnishing detachments to Newport and Kildimo.

The regiment was quartered in Limerick till the month of May 1822, when it was removed to Templemore, furnishing detachments to Cashel, Nenagh, and Thurles.

1822.

When the Cameron Highlanders were about to leave Limerick, an address signed by the Magistrates and Council was presented by a deputation from that body to Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, commanding the regiment, of which the following is a copy:—

To Colonel NEIL DOUGLAS, *79th Regiment, or Cameron Highlanders.*

"With emotions of regret we have heard that you are to march hence to-morrow, and we cannot allow you to depart from this city without offering you the respectful and heartfelt tribute of our regard and admiration.

"During a residence amongst us of nearly two years, you have, with little intermission, commanded this garrison, and your important duties you have performed with the temperate energy and calm dignity of the accomplished soldier.

"The mild manners and military deportment of the officers, as well as the excellent discipline and moral order of the brave men whom you so well command, are happily evinced in the general esteem which their uniform good conduct has excited in this city; and we beg of you to convey to them the expression of our highest approbation. On leaving Limerick you will carry with you our best wishes for your glory and safety, and we sincerely desire for you what your virtue and valour so justly entitle you to enjoy—the blessing of private happiness, and the well-merited reward of public honour."

1823. In the month of April 1823, the regiment was removed from Templemore to Naas, from whence it furnished detachments to Drogheda, Dundalk, Baltinglas, Trim, and Kilcock. In October of the same year it was removed to Dublin, and quartered in the Royal Barracks.

In October 1824 the Cameron Highlanders marched
1824. from Dublin to Kilkenny, supplying detachments to Carlow and Cullen.

In April 1825 orders were received for the augmentation
1825. of the regiment from eight to ten companies, with a strength of 740 rank and file, preparatory to its proceeding on foreign service to Canada, leaving four companies on home service as a regimental depôt. In the month of May the regiment was removed from Kilkenny to Cork with a view to its embarkation.

On the 25th, 26th, and 27th August the service companies embarked accordingly under the command of Colonel Sir Neil Douglas, in three divisions, on board His Majesty's ship Romney and the Cato and Maria transports, the depôt companies remaining at Cork under the command of Major William Marshall. The various divisions arrived in safety at Quebec in the month of October, and were quartered in the Jesuit Barracks.

In September following the depôt companies of the regiment embarked at Cork for Glasgow, where they arrived the same month, and occupied Barracks until February
1826. 1826, when they embarked at the Broomielaw for Ireland. In the same month they disembarked at Belfast, where they were billeted for ten days upon the inhabitants. They afterwards proceeded to Armagh, occupying barracks there for fourteen days only, when they were again put in motion and marched to Newry Barracks.

The depôt companies occupied Newry Barracks from March 1826 until the month of May in the same year, when they were removed to Cavan Barracks.

In May 1827 the depôt proceeded from Cavan to Belfast
1827. Barracks, detaching one company to Downpatrick and one to Carrickfergus.

In February 1828 the depôt was removed on board two steam-vessels from Belfast to Dublin, where it landed and marched into barracks at Birr.

1828.

On the 24th March 1828 Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Ferguson, G.C.B., was appointed colonel of the regiment, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B., deceased.

In the beginning of June, the same year, the service companies proceeded from Quebec to Montreal, from whence they furnished small detachments to occupy St John's, Coteau-du-lac, and Isle Aux Noix.

79th (Cameron Highlanders) 1863

M.C. Gladman & Walker Edin.

CHAPTER V.

ON the 18th June 1828 the regiment was presented with new colours, the gift of its gallant Colonel, Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Ferguson, G.C.B. The presentation took place on the *Champ de Mars*, in presence of a very numerous assemblage of the *elite* of the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, who were eager to witness the interesting ceremony.

At a quarter to one o'clock the parade was formed, and the troops wheeled into line to receive His Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie, the Montreal troop of Volunteer Cavalry being on the right, the Montreal Volunteer Rifle Company in the centre, and the Seventy-ninth Highlanders on the left. Precisely at one o'clock His Excellency came on the ground accompanied by his Staff, and was received by a general salute. The grenadier company, commanded by Captain Young, marched to the quarters of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Neil Douglas, received the new colours whilst the drums beat the "point of war," and planted them in front of the saluting flag in charge of two sentries. The regiment then formed three sides of a square. His Excellency with his Staff and Lady Douglas then came forward, the colours were unfurled, and the ceremony of consecration by prayer performed by the Rev. Mr Stevens. After which, Lady Douglas, placing the

colours in the hands of Sir Neil Douglas, addressed him as follows:—

"The honour has this day devolved upon me of presenting to the Seventy-ninth Highlanders a new set of colours. I need not say how nobly and gloriously the regiment has supported those which are now so decayed, and which, like veteran warriors, have been worn and shattered in their country's cause; the deeds of the regiment are again emblazoned on those which I now present to you. Take them to your hearts! and while the breasts of soldiers glow with honourable zeal for their beloved country, I am confident the Seventy-ninth will ever protect these with a devotion worthy of their native land, with steady courage and fidelity to their beloved Sovereign."

Lieutenants Thomas and Lachlan Cameron of the grenadiers, having advanced, received the colours. Sir Neil Douglas then addressed Lady Douglas, His Excellency, and the Seventy-Ninth, in the following terms:—

"It affords me great pleasure in this ceremony passing through your hands, and I thank you very much for the handsome manner in which you have performed it.

"My Lord, in my own name and that of the Seventy-Ninth, I beg to return our warmest thanks for the kind support you have this day afforded us, and to assure your Lordship that every individual in the regiment feels most grateful for this additional favour to the many which we have already received at your Lordship's hands.

"Soldiers! on this great anniversary I am proud to receive these new standards, and to your keeping I with confidence commit them, feeling assured, from the experience of many trying and difficult occasions, how safe the

precious deposit will remain in the keeping of men who, with pride I say it, have ever conducted themselves in the most gallant and intrepid manner. Receive them, then, Seventy-Ninth, continue to signalise yourselves for order and regularity in quarters, as you have ever done for courage in the field, and be assured that your reward will be the favour of your Sovereign, and the esteem and good-will of your fellow-citizens."

His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, addressing Sir Neil Douglas, replied as follows:—

"While the Seventy-Ninth continues to perform its duty as it has hitherto done, under my own observation, I shall ever feel gratified in my expression of the approbation of its conduct." His Lordship then addressed the regiment as follows:—

"Seventy-Ninth, the colours which you have now received bear upon them the names of bright and chivalrous deeds. I would desire to impress upon you, on this momentous occasion, the obligation you are under to protect these standards with your lives, to remain by them in circumstances of difficulty and danger, as well as in the bright hour of victory; and as you have reason to be proud of the reputation you have acquired for valour in the field, let it be your emulation to hand down that reputation untarnished to your successors. This end you will most assuredly attain by obedience to your superiors, gallantry in the field, steadiness in quarters, and devotion to the person of His Most Gracious Majesty the King."

The Grenadier Company, with the new colours, now marched round the square, while the band played the National Anthem, the regiment presenting arms as they

passed along; the same company likewise marched to barracks, and deposited the old colours in the quarters of Sir Neil Douglas. At the conclusion of these ceremonies the regiment marched past in slow and quick time, and then returned to barracks.

In the month of April 1829, the depôt of the regiment marched from Birr to Dublin, embarked for Liverpool, and upon arrival there marched to Burnley in Lancashire. 1829.

In the month of May the regiment removed from Montreal to Kingston, from whence it supplied detachments to Fort Henry, Point Frederick, and Prescott.

In the month of October the regimental depôt marched from Burnley to Liverpool, where it embarked for Scotland, and, landing at Glasgow, marched to Stirling Castle.

On the 3d August 1830, Sir Neil Douglas left Kingston to return to England for the recovery of his health, which was much impaired by the effects of several severe wounds. On this occasion a tribute most gratifying to his feelings was paid to this highly distinguished soldier by the corporation of Kingston, which presented him with the following address, whilst many of the veteran warriors were moved to tears at the departure of their warm-hearted and much-loved commander, who had so often led them to victory, and who had been in the uninterrupted command of the regiment for the previous eighteen years of his life:—

To Colonel SIR NEIL DOUGLAS, K.C.B., A.D.C. *to His Majesty, &c., &c.*

"SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the town of Kingston, cannot witness your departure from among us without testifying to you in this public manner our unfeigned respect and esteem. We deeply regret that ill health deprives the town of Kingston of the presence of an

officer, distinguished not more by his merits in the service of his king and country, than for the kindness of his disposition, the urbanity of his manners, and his uniform endeavours to promote cheerfulness and happiness around him.

"In returning to your native country, we trust you will derive much benefit from a change of air and of climate, and hope that, with health restored, and undiminished happiness, we shall again shortly see you at the head of the distinguished corps which you have so long commanded.

"Wishing yourself and Lady Douglas and children the best protection of a kind Providence, and a safe and pleasant voyage, we remain, with much regard, &c., &c., &c."

Signed by the Members of the Corporation of Kingston.

1830. In the month of September 1830, the depôt of the regiment marched from Stirling to Glasgow, and in the following month it again marched from Glasgow to Edinburgh Castle.

1831. The regiment was removed from Kingston in the month of May 1831, and ordered to Toronto, where it was called upon to furnish detachments to Fort George, Amherstburgh, Penitanguishine, and Grand River.

In the same month the depôt companies marched from Edinburgh Castle to Granton, and proceeded by steam conveyance to Aberdeen, where they landed and occupied barracks.

1832. In the month of May 1832, the depôt of the regiment marched from Aberdeen in two divisions to Perth, where it occupied barracks.

In November 1832, the flank companies of the regiment were detached to Montreal, under the command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. M'Dougall, in aid of the civil autho-

rities, in consequence of the occurrence of a succession of political riots in that city.

1833. In May 1833, the regiment was removed from Toronto to Quebec, where it was quartered in the Jesuit Barracks. On this occasion it furnished detachments to Grosse Isle and Sorel.

In the same month the depôt of the regiment was removed by steam conveyance from Perth to Dundee Barracks; and in the month of December of the same year, it again removed by the same mode of conveyance from Dundee to Perth Barracks.

On the 6th September 1833, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan M'Dougall succeeded to the command of the regiment by the retirement of Sir Neil Douglas on half-pay.

1834. In June 1834, the depôt of the regiment marched from Perth Barracks to Stirling Castle.

1835. In June 1835 the regimental depôt embarked on board of two steam-vessels at Stirling, and proceeded to Aberdeen, where it landed and occupied barracks.

On the 13th March 1835, Major Robert Ferguson was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan M'Dougall, retired.

1836. In May 1836 the depôt was removed from Aberdeen to Edinburgh Castle, and in the month of August of the same year it marched from Edinburgh to Paisley Barracks.

The Cameron Highlanders were stationed in Quebec during the remainder of their foreign service. In the month of September 1836 the regiment embarked for England, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ferguson, and on the 11th October landed at Leith and marched to Glasgow Barracks, where it was joined from Paisley by the regimental depôt. Whilst stationed at Glasgow the regiment furnished a detachment to Dumbarton Castle.

The 79th preparing for a March

Previous to its embarking for England, the following general order was issued by Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., commanding the forces in North America :—

"QUEBEC, *3d September* 1836.

"The Seventy-ninth Highlanders being about to return home after a long absence from their native land, the Lieutenant-General commanding thinks it his duty, on their embarkation, to express, in general orders, his satisfaction at their exemplary conduct during the period they have served in Canada.

"The Lieutenant-General offers them his best wishes for their welfare, and is persuaded, that in whatever service they may be employed, they will always continue to maintain the high reputation which they have ever so justly borne.

(Signed) "JOHN EDEN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
"D. A. General."

In the month of June 1837 the regiment marched from Glasgow to Edinburgh Castle, where it furnished a small detachment to Greenlaw Barracks. It remained at Edinburgh till the month of June in the following year, when it was ordered to Dublin. The regiment accordingly marched to Glasgow by divisions, where, steamers being in readiness for their conveyance, they embarked immediately, and upon landing at Dublin were quartered in Richmond Barracks.

1837.

In consequence of the disturbed state of several of the manufacturing districts in England, in the month of May 1839, the regiment received orders to proceed with all possible despatch to Liverpool, there to await further orders. It accordingly embarked in two divisions on the 30th and 31st, and landed at Liverpool on the following days respectively, when it was bil-

1839.

leted throughout the city. On the 3d June it was conveyed by railway to Manchester, where it was again billeted, detachments being ordered to Halifax and Newcastle-under-Lyne. After a month's residence in billets the regiment occupied a temporary barrack prepared for its reception in Tib Street, when it furnished an additional detachment to Rochdale.

In the month of June 1840 the headquarters of the regiment was removed to Haydock Lodge, near Warrington, with detachments at Bolton, Liverpool, Wigan, and Stockport.

1840.

In the month of August following the regiment received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed on foreign service to Gibraltar, and, preparatory thereto, the regimental depôt was formed at Stockport on the 10th September, under the command of Major Andrew Brown. On the 9th November the detachments at Wigan and Bolton, consisting of two companies, were withdrawn, and having formed a junction at Warrington, proceeded under the command of Captain T. L. Butler per railway to Deptford, where they embarked, together with the service companies of the first battalion Rifle Brigade, under orders for Corfu, on board the transport Abercrombie Robertson, and landed at Gibraltar on the 2d January 1841.

1841.

On the 26th November 1840 the headquarters marched from Haydock Lodge, and, with the several detachments forming the service companies, assembled at Warrington on the morning of that date, and proceeded by railway to Weedon Barracks, which the regiment occupied until the 30th and 31st December following, when it was removed in two divisions by railway to Deptford, and embarked on board the Boyne and Prince Regent transports, under the command of Major the Honourable Lauderdale Maule. In a few days both vessels proceeded to sea, and arrived

at Gibraltar respectively on the 25th and 26th January 1841.

On the 27th April 1841 Major-General the Honourable John Ramsay was appointed Colonel, in succession to General Sir R. C. Ferguson, G.C.B., deceased.

In the month of May 1841 the depôt was removed from Stockport to Paisley Barracks, where it remained till June 1842, when it was removed to Aberdeen.

1842.

On the 8th June 1841 Major Andrew Brown succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ferguson, retired.

On the 29th October 1841 Colonel John Carter, K.H., from the 1st Royals, obtained the command of the Seventy-ninth by exchange with Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Brown.

On the 14th June 1842 Major the Honourable Lauderdale Maule was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, in succession to Colonel Carter, K.H., retired on half-pay.

On the 14th July 1842 Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B., was appointed Colonel, vice Major-General the Honourable J. Ramsay, deceased.

In February 1844 the depôt companies were removed from Aberdeen to Stirling Castle, and in April following proceeded to Londonderry in Ireland. In the month of July in the same year they again changed stations, having been removed from Londonderry to barracks at Naas.

1844.

In the month of September 1845 the regimental depôt was removed from Naas to Belturbet Barracks.

1845.

The depôt companies were ordered from Belturbet to Mullingar in July 1846, and in August following proceeded from Mullingar to barracks at Castlebar.

1846.

In May 1847 the depôt was removed from Castlebar to Boyle Barracks, and in November of the same year its station was again changed from Boyle to Mullingar Barracks.

1847.

The service companies continued to perform garrison duty at Gibraltar until the year 1848. On the 7th June they embarked on board H. M.'s ship Resistance, for Canada, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Lauderdale Maule, and after a prosperous voyage arrived at Quebec on the 27th July following. On the 28th the regiment disembarked and occupied the Citadel Barracks.

1848.

Previous to the embarkation of the regiment for Canada a handsome marble tablet was erected by voluntary contribution of the officers and men in the Wesleyan Chapel at Gibraltar (where divine service was held for the Presbyterian soldiers of the garrison), to the memory of those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who died during their period of service on the Rock. The following is the inscription thus recorded on the tablet, which is inserted in the wall of the Chapel, and at once presented to the view on entering the place of worship :—

To the Memory
Of the Undermentioned
Non-commissioned Officers and Privates
Of the Cameron Highlanders.
1841. 1847.
Cuimhne
Nan sonn nach Maireann,
79th Regiment.

913.	Serjeant W. Brodie,	4th Coy.,	Obit	23d Feb.	1841.
467.	Colour-Serjeant T. Mercer,	Light ,,	,,	24th May	,,
1163.	Private S. Gardner,	2d ,,	,,	24th Aug.	,,
1661.	,, J. Taylor,	Grs. ,,	,,	19th Nov.	,,
1869.	,, D. Stewart,	2d ,,	,,	19th Dec.	,,
406.	,, Wm. Abbott,	1st ,,	,,	7th Jan.	1842.
1724.	,, D. Cumming,	Light ,,	,,	19th Mar.	,,

1865.	Private	D. Ross,	4th	Coy.,	Obit	31st May 1842.
1081.	,,	J. Robertson,	3d	,,	,,	3d July ,,
251.	,,	R. Fowls,	4th	,,	,,	20th Aug. ,,
889.	,,	J. Kerr,	2d	,,	,,	21st Oct. ,, ,,
1131.	,,	G. Cloriac,	Grs.	,,	,,	9th Nov. ,,
1400.	,,	W. Dickson,	3d	,,	,,	24th Feb. 1843.
1578.	,,	T. Millar,	1st	,,	,,	7th April ,,
1031.	,,	Wm. Connell,	1st	,,	,,	20th May ,,
325.	Corporal	G. Hall,	3d	,,	,,	22d Aug. ,,
1318.	,,	A. Gemmell,	1st	,,	,,	10th April 1844.
904.	Private	A. M'Donald,	Grs.	,,	,,	17th Feb. 1845.
1791.	,,	J. Leadine,	3d	,,	,,	27th Feb. ,,
1683.	,,	G. M'Gregor,	Grs.	,,	,,	22d Feb. 1846.
595.	,,	Samuel Young,	1st	,,	,,	24th Aug. ,,
833.	,,	J. M'Pherson,	Light	,,	,,	22d Oct. ,,
818.	,,	D. Spence,	2d	,,	,,	3d Nov. ,,
1475.	,,	Chas. Dunuet,	2d	,,	,,	10th Feb. 1847.
1830.	,,	G. Litster,	Grs.	,,	,,	17th Mar. ,,
885.	,,	W. Baxter,	1st	,,	,,	5th April ,,
1152.	,,	J. Stirling,	1st	,,	,,	14th June ,,
1646.	,,	H. Muir,	1st	,,	,,	13th Sept. ,,

In the month of November 1848, the station of the regimental depôt was changed from Mullingar to Nenagh.

1849. On the 8th February 1849, Major-General James Hay, C.B., was appointed Colonel in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B., appointed to the Colonelcy of the 71st foot.

Sergeant Donald M'Kenzie, discharged from the Seventy-ninth Highlanders in 1832, having died in France, where he was residing with the relations of his wife, a Frenchwoman, in 1849, leaving an orphan daughter totally destitute, Sir Duncan M'Dougall, with that kind interest he ever manifested in everything connected with the Seventy-ninth, not only whilst the Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps, but also since he ceased to command it, received the child into his own family, and originated in London a subscription for the purpose of purchasing the right of admission for an orphan,

during a period of 21 years, into the Royal Caledonian Asylum. The sum of one hundred guineas was accordingly subscribed for this purpose, by officers lately belonging to the Seventy-ninth, and those serving in the regiment.

The orphan daughter is now an inmate of this asylum, and the right of nominating two other orphans in succession to her, has been vested in the officer commanding the Seventy-ninth for the time being, until the expiration of the period of 21 years.

The following is a list of the officers and gentlemen who so generously contributed to this philanthropic scheme :—.

The Right Honourable F. Maule, M.P.,	£5	0	0
Major-General James Hay, C.B.,	10	0	0
Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Douglas, K.C.B.,	5	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir D. M'Dougall,	10	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall,	5	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson,	5	0	0
Captain Manners,	5	0	0
The Reverend G. Mathias,	3	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell,	2	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Young,	2	0	0
Major Isham,	1	1	0
Captain Cartan,	1	1	0
J. Lawrie, Esq., late agent 79th,	1	1	0
Major Marshall,	1	0	0
Captain Douglas, 11th Hussars,	1	0	0
Captain Douglas,	1	0	0
Captain Cockburn,	1	1	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce,	0	10	6
Captain Cameron,	1	0	0
Captain Moorsom,	0	10	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Romilly,	1	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel The Honourable M. Boyle,	1	1	0
General The Earl of Cork, never in the 79th,	1	0	0
Mr Roberts, not in the army,	1	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel Crombie,	1	0	0
Captain M'Neal,	1	0	0
Carry forward,	£67	5	6

Brought forward,	£67	5	6
Major Lawrie,	2	0	0
Dr Maclachlan,	1	0	0
Sir A. G. Maitland, Bart.,	5	0	0
The Officers of the Service Companies,	25	0	0
The Officers of the Depôt Companies,	11	12	0
	£111	17	6

The balance collected beyond the amount of one hundred guineas, was placed in the Savings Bank for the benefit of the orphan. The Reverend G. Mathias, Captain Cartan, and Dr Maclachlan, undertaking to act as trustees.

1850. In the month of April 1850, the depôt of the regiment was removed from Nenagh to Kinsale; in May following it was ordered to Cork, and in June the same year, it embarked at Cork for England, landed at Liverpool, and proceeded by railway to Preston. The depôt occupied barracks at Preston until the month of November, when it proceeded by railway to Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1851. In April 1851 the depôt companies were removed from Berwick-upon-Tweed by railway to Stirling Castle.

In the month of June 1851, the service companies received orders of readiness to embark for England, and on the 4th August they embarked accordingly, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Lauderdale Maule, in the freight ship Herefordshire, and after a highly favourable voyage arrived in Leith Roads on the 30th of the same month. On the 1st September the regiment disembarked, the headquarters proceeding to Stirling Castle and forming a junction with the depôt, whilst three companies were detached to Perth, and three to Dundee Barracks.

When the regiment was about to embark for England, a

highly complimentary letter was addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Lauderdale Maule, by the Magistrates and Council of Quebec, of which the following is a copy:—

"QUEBEC, 29*th July* 1851.

"To Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Lauderdale Maule, Commanding the Seventy-ninth Highlanders.

"The Magistrates of this city have learned with regret, that the expiration of your period of service here will shortly cause the removal of yourself and your distinguished regiment from amongst them.

"They avail themselves of this occasion to acknowledge their obligation to you for your willing and efficient co-operation with them upon all occasions when your aid was required to assist them in the performance of their duties, nor can they pass over without acknowledgment the cordial manner in which you and your officers have at all times contributed to the amusements of the citizens of Quebec.

"It is with great pleasure that the Magistrates bear testimony to the excellent conduct of the men of your regiment during their sojourn in Quebec, where they will be long and favourably remembered.

"With our warmest wishes for your welfare, and that of the officers and men of your corps, we beg to subscribe ourselves, &c."

Signed by the whole of the Magistrates and Council.

Previous to the embarkation of the regiment at Quebec for England, a handsome marble tablet was erected by voluntary contribution of the officers and men, in the Scotch Presbyterian church of St Andrews, in that city, to the memory of those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who died during their period of service in Canada, bearing the following inscription:—

LXXIX

Cameron Highlanders.
To the Memory
Of
Their comrades who departed
this life whilst serving in Canada.
A.D. 1848 1851.

Cuimhne
Nan sonn nach Maireann.*

1179.	Drummer John Tabram,	Gr.	Coy.	Obit	5th August	1848.
1701.	Lance Corpl. J. M'Leod,	4th	,,	,,	23d Sept.	,,
1369.	Private Peter M'Lean,	2d	,,	,,	30th ,,	,,
827.	,, Archd. Fletcher,	4th	,,	,,	6th Jan.	1849.
1189.	,, Robert Kerr,	3d	,,	,,	8th July	,,
937.	,, James Porter,	3d	,,	,,	11th ,,	,,
2137.	,, Wm. Drummond,	3d	,,	,,	13th ,,	,,
1602.	Corporal James Ewart,	3d	,,	,,	13th ,,	,,
1104.	Private John Keith,	2d	,,	,,	14th ,,	,,
2431.	,, Wm. Jarvie,	4th	,,	,,	17th ,,	,,
1240.	,, Alex. M'Lachlan,	1st	,,	,,	18th ,,	,,
2327.	,, Wm. Kitchen,	Gr.	,,	,,	6th August	,,
2395.	,, John M'Kinnon,	1st	,,	,,	7th Sept.	,,
2123.	,, James Fleming,	1st	,,	,,	8th Dec.	,,
792.	,, John Garn,	4th	,,	,,	22d Feb.	1850.
836.	Lance-Sergt. Wm. Fairley,	2d	,,	,,	19th March	,,
1401.	Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Jas. Wilson,	Gr.	,,	,,	30th May	,,
2655.	Private Neil Campbell,	4th	,,	,,	25th Dec.	,,
894.	Sergeant Archd. Ewing,	Gr.	,,	,,	5th Feb.	1851.
1731.	Private G. L. Dickinson,	4th	,,	,,	18th March	,,
828.	,, Duncan Matheson	Gr.	,,	,,	28th April	,,
	,, Wm. Fleming,	Gr.	,,	,,	21st May	,,
976.	,, Angus Gunn,	3d	,,	,,	26th ,,	,,
2508.	,, Angus Gunn,	1st	,,	,,	10th June	,,

1852. On the 25th February 1852, the regiment was removed from Stirling to Edinburgh Castle, from whence it supplied a small detachment to Greenlaw Barracks, leaving detachments at Stirling, Perth, and Dundee. In the

* Literally, in remembrance (or memory) of the brave, who are no more with us.

month of May the three latter detachments were withdrawn and joined at Edinburgh Castle.

On the 24th December 1852, Major Edmund James Elliot succeeded to the command of the regiment as Lieutenant-Colonel, by the retirement of the Honourable Lauderdale Maule on half-pay.

In April 1853 the regiment proceeded by railway from Edinburgh to Bury, in Lancashire, where the head-quarters with two companies were stationed, having detachments at Burnley, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, and the Isle of Man. On the 13th June following, the regiment changed quarters from Bury to Preston, where the several detachments joined, with the exception of one company at the Isle of Man. On the 28th June the regiment was again removed for the second time in the same month from Preston to Weedon, and the detachment at the Isle of Man having rejoined on the 14th July, the Seventy-ninth proceeded by railway from Weedon to Staines, and marched to the encampment at Chobham, where it was brigaded with the 19th and 97th regiments, under the command of Colonel Lockyer, K.H. 1853.

The regiment remained under canvass at Chobham, performing various field operations with other troops, the whole of the infantry—consisting of three brigades, with artillery and cavalry—being formed into a division, and placed under the command of General Lord Seaton, G.C.B. During the period of its service in Chobham Camp, the division had, on more than one occasion, the honour of being reviewed by Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, the general commanding-in-chief, and many other distinguished personages. On the 20th August the encampment was broken up, when the Seventy-ninth marched to Farnborough station, and proceeded by railway to Portsmouth, where it occupied the Cambridge and Colewort Barracks.

CHAPTER VI.

In consequence of the declaration of war with Russia, on the 1st March 1854, the Seventy-ninth received orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for Turkey to join the army assembling under the command of General Lord Raglan, G.C.B. Immediate preparations were accordingly made to complete the regiment to the requisite strength by the admission of volunteers from other corps.

1854.

On the 24th March 1854, Lieutenant-General W. H. Sewell, C.B., was appointed Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General James Hay, C.B., deceased.

Preparatory to embarking for active service, new colours were supplied to the regiment at Portsmouth, and formally delivered on parade by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot, on the 21st April, but the ceremonies usually observable on such occasions were in this instance dispensed with by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot, who unfurled and delivered the colours without comment, on the private parade-ground of the regiment in the Cambridge Barracks.

The Seventy-ninth having been completed in its numerical strength, and all necessary arrangements made to proceed on active service, it embarked accordingly at Portsmouth, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Elliot, in H. M. ship Simoom, on the 4th May, and after a most prosperous voyage arrived at *Scutari* on the 20th.

On the following day the regiment disembarked and encamped on the plain of Scutari, near the Turkish Barracks, where it was brigaded with the 93d Highlanders, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, which, with the brigade of Guards, formed the 1st division of the Eastern Army, commanded by Major-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

On the embarkation of the regiment, two companies were left at Portsmouth as a depôt, which very soon afterwards was removed, and joined the depôt battalion stationed at Winchester.

On the 1st June the whole army then at Scutari had the honour of being reviewed by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid, with the Grand Vizier and several other Turkish Ministers of State, the English and foreign Ambassadors to the Ottoman Porte, Marshal St Arnaud, the distinguished French commander-in-chief, and a very numerous Staff, when His Majesty the Sultan was pleased to express himself to Lord Raglan in terms of the highest approbation regarding the appearance and equipment of the troops.

On the 7th June the arrival of the 42d Royal Highlanders completed the Highland Brigade, and likewise the 1st division, which was directed to proceed to *Varna* with all possible despatch. On the 13th June the Seventy-ninth embarked on board the steamer Cambria, and the other regiments of the division in ships told off for their reception. On the 14th the division arrived in Varna Bay, and, disembarking on the following day, encamped on a magnificent plain overlooking Lake *Devno*, situated a mile south of Varna, on ground vacated by the light division, which had been removed to *Aladin*.

The regiment here received a great acquisition in the person of Dr Richard James Mackenzie, a gentleman of the highest professional acquirements, who, resigning a

lucrative practice in the Scottish metropolis, with true professional zeal embarked for Turkey, provided with an introductory letter from the Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Raglan. Returning from visiting the Turkish hospitals on the banks of the Danube, Dr Mackenzie was offered by his Lordship the temporary rank and pay of an army surgeon, which he accepted from professional motives, and at his own request he was attached to the Seventy-ninth, Dr Scot, the surgeon, being an early college friend.

On the 1st July the division marched from the camp at Varna and moved to Aladin, where it again encamped on ground contiguous to that recently vacated by the light division, which had proceeded seven miles farther to the village of Devno.

On the 6th July the division had the honour of being reviewed by His Excellency Omar Pasha, the Turkish Generalissimo, and his Staff, when His Excellency was pleased to express himself in highly complimentary terms as to the appearance and discipline of the troops to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The division remained encamped at Aladin until the 28th, when, owing to the prevalence of fever and the appearance of Asiatic cholera, it was removed to a new encampment at a distance of six miles, on an elevated table-land near the village of *Gevrekler*, in close proximity to an immense tract of primeval forest, and abounding in rivulets and springs of water.

Whilst stationed at Gevrekler, the regiment had the misfortune to lose its two senior field-officers, Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Elliot, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Ferguson, from fever. Colonel the Honourable Lauderdale Maule, Assistant Adjutant-General to the second division, who for many years commanded the regiment, also died about the same time. These three deaths, occurring within

a few days of each other, were events which caused a deep feeling of regret throughout the regiment.

On the 13th August Major John Douglas was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Elliot, deceased.

The division remained in this encampment, employed in the preparation of gabions and fascines, and in the practice of throwing up intrenchments and other duties, until the 20th August following, fever and other diseases being still prevalent. On the 20th the tents were struck; and it was put in motion towards Varna, by easy stages of five miles daily; and in consequence of the sickly state of the men, their packs were conveyed in the bullock-carts of the country. On the 23d it arrived and encamped at *Galata Bornou*, on the western side of the Bay of Varna, distant from the town four miles.

On the 29th August the Seventy-ninth embarked at Varna Bay, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Douglas, on board the sailing transport Dunbar, and the other regiments of the division the same day in the several vessels appointed to receive them. Other portions of the army continued to embark until the 4th September, when the whole fleet of transports and ships of war rendezvoused in *Baltschik* Bay, preparatory to putting to sea, where they formed a junction with the French army of Marshal St Arnaud and the Turkish army of Suleyman Pasha, for the invasion of the *Crimea* and capture of *Sebastopol*. On the 7th the combined Anglo-French-Turko expeditionary army sailed from Baltschik Bay, each steam-vessel taking two sailing transports in tow, and arrived at *Kalamita* Bay, on the coast of the Crimea, on the 14th. At nine A.M. orders were issued to prepare for landing, which was effected during the day without opposition. At two P.M. the first division was wholly disembarked, and at four o'clock it

marched four miles inland from the place of landing, and bivouacked for the night near to *Lake Touzla*.

On the following day a portion of the tents were landed, and the time from this date till the 18th was occupied in disembarking cavalry, artillery, and stores from the fleet, and organising the army for the advance. On that day the tents were struck and shipped on board the Orinoco, it being found impracticable to convey them with the army for want of transport. The night of the 18th was consequently passed in bivouac, and at midnight orders were issued to march at six A.M. the following morning. Accordingly the troops were under arms at the appointed hour, but from the occurrence of some delay in the embarkation of the sick the army was not put in motion until eight A.M., when it proceeded on its march across immense plains, parallel to the military coast-road leading to Sebastopol. The order of march was in double columns of companies from the centre of divisions at half or subdivision distance, the advance and left flank being covered by the skirmishers of the 2d battalion Rifle Brigade, the 8th and 11th Hussars, the 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers. This order of march was adopted in order that by wheeling suddenly to the right or left a line of four deep could at once be formed to either flank. The artillery formed by divisions, and marched on the right flank of the infantry. The French columns were perceived on the line of march parallel to the English, at a distance of two miles to the right, and the hordes of Suleyman Pasha on the extreme right, with their outer flank skirting the beach. After several halts to refresh, and allow the men who had fallen out to join, at half-past three o'clock the army arrived at the *Bulganac* river, a small stream intersecting the road to Sebastopol, having a post-house at the bridge, which was found to be in good repair. As the column approached the

bridge, a distant cannonade was heard, and the galloping of horse-artillery to the front indicated that the enemy was in view.

Upon arriving at the crest of a rising ground about a mile beyond the river, the brigades of the first division formed line, and were ordered to lie down. The horse-artillery were in advance of the infantry, and the 8th and 11th Hussars, the 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers, were posted in hollow ground in advance of the artillery, and skirmishers of the 17th Lancers thrown out. The glistening of sabres and bayonets reflected in the brilliant rays of a Crimean sunshine, now brought to view a dark mass of the enemy, which was drawn up on a rising ground nearly a mile in advance, with a battery of artillery in position on an eminence to its left. Fire was now opened between the English artillery and that of the enemy, and maintained for upwards of half-an-hour, when a strong column of French infantry advanced in order to turn his left flank, upon which he withdrew in perfect order, and the brigades were marched backward over the summit of the ridge nearer to the Bulganac, and, piling arms, prepared to bivouac for the night. Strong pickets were thrown out in front, and, it being now six o'clock, watering-parties were ordered, and the troops prepared to refresh themselves with tea and biscuit, it being found impossible to cook the ration meat, the only fuel procurable being weeds, as not a bush was visible along the whole line of march. Thirteen miles of ground had been traversed to within five miles' distance of a strong position occupied by the enemy on the *Alma* river.

At the first streak of dawn on the 20th, the army was under arms, and at six o'clock A.M. it was announced to the troops that the position occupied by the enemy was to be attacked. The sick being embarked on board the

fleet at eight A.M., the army advanced in two columns, having the second division on the right (communicating with the French left), supported by the third; the light division on the left, supported by the first; with the fourth division in reserve. The advance was covered by the 2d battalion Rifle Brigade in extended order, and the left flank by the cavalry and reserve artillery. After several halts to enable the Staff to reconnoitre the enemy's position, his columns became visible about noon, occupying a ridge of heights on the left bank of the Alma, completely commanding the high road to Sebastopol, and disputing the passage of the river, thereby compelling the acceptance of battle by the Allied commanders, or a hazardous divergence from the base of operations by the coast line.

The right bank of the Alma was now approached by the village of *Burliuk*, which is intersected by a road passing to a ford at the river, flanked by vineyards to the right and left, and edged by trees and brushwood. Opposite to the ford, a rugged and winding mountain-road ascends to the crest of the hill, with ravines diverging to the right and left; and below the village a good bridge was left standing, connecting the Sebastopol road. On a plateau near the summit of the ridge, and nearly opposite to the bridge, a very powerful redoubt was occupied by the enemy in force, and to the right and left of this there were two others on commanding points, the spaces connecting all three being filled by columns of infantry. At half-past one P.M. the action commenced by the redoubt on the enemy's left opening fire on the French columns which were destined to attack and turn his left flank, the two other redoubts—the attack of which was assigned to the English army—opening fire as the troops came within range. The fire was returned with spirit by the field batteries, which were in position close to the stone wall of the vineyard, with but

little effect on the heavily-armed redoubts; however, from the accuracy of the artillery practice, the round shot and shells directed against the enemy's infantry, dropped right into his columns, causing much disorder, and inflicting severe loss. The village of Burliuk was all this time in flames, having been fired by the enemy on the approach of the troops; and the skirmishers of the Rifle Brigade, rushing through the burning village, and entering the vineyards beyond, spread themselves along the margin of the river, and engaged the Russian riflemen on the opposite bank.

The several divisions now formed line, and the light and second proceeded to the attack, whilst the first division advanced close to the vineyard wall, and was ordered to lie down under a tremendous cannonade for a quarter of an hour, when it received orders to advance in support of the light division. The first division, clearing the stone wall at a bound, entered and traversed the vineyards, and, fording the river, crossed to the opposite bank. Sir Colin Campbell, with much military judgment, availed himself of the overhanging brow of an abrupt rising-ground to the right of the mountain pass, by which the Highland Brigade was directed to ascend, and forming the troops in quarter-distance column advanced in this formation, thereby gaining much distance under cover, and avoiding one of the most conspicuous points on which the guns of the enemy were trained. On reaching the slope of the hill, the three regiments rapidly formed in echelon lines, and in admirable and imposing array, with the precision of a field day, advanced to the attack. On the right the 42d Royal Highlanders preserved the communication with the brigade of Guards, and the 79th formed the extreme left of the whole Allied line. The magnificent mile of line displayed by the Guards and Highlanders, the prominent bearskin, the undulating waves of the clan tartans,

the stalwart frames, steady and confident bearing of these young and eager soldiers advancing under fire, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it, whilst it contributed materially to the discouragement of the enemy, whose columns perceptibly wavered as they approached. Under certain conditions in warfare, to waver is to be defeated, but his masses of four-and-twenty deep absolutely reeled and staggered to and fro under the murderous fire of the Scottish line, which was delivered with great effect at a distance of two hundred yards.*

In fifteen minutes the centre or great redoubt was stormed and captured by the troops of the light division, and that on his right being simultaneously abandoned, was occupied by two companies of the Seventy-ninth, commanded by Major Clephane, the guns having been withdrawn by the enemy. The French troops had now succeeded in turning the enemy's left, and he retired in confusion from all parts of the position. The line now advanced, and the horse artillery, galloping up the ravine, opened fire upon his columns, which were in full retreat down the opposite side of the ridge, which was crowned on all parts by the English infantry. At five P.M. all firing ceased, when the army moved forward and occupied a second chain of hills in advance of the first, leaving the ground recently covered by the enemy considerably in rear, and the troops proceeded to form their bivouac.

The loss of the Cameron Highlanders in the battle of the Alma was 2 rank and file killed and 7 rank and file

* The battle of the Alma was the first instance in which the Minié rifle was employed in action with the enemy, and its deadly effect can be best understood by the fact that the Russian dead, in most instances, lay in files; the Minié bullet, in a straight line of flight, killing two men outright, and in numerous well-authenticated cases wounding a third.

wounded. The distinction of a Companionship of the Bath was conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel John Douglas, who commanded the regiment, Captain Andrew Hunt was promoted by brevet to be major in the army; and the Seventy-ninth subsequently received, with other regiments present, the royal authority to have the word "Alma" inscribed on its colours.

The whole of the 21st and 22d was occupied in the interment of the Allied and Russian dead, and conveying the wounded on board the fleet. At seven A. M. on the 23d the combined armies again advanced, and at three P. M. arrived at the *Katscha* river and villages, both of which were found deserted by the inhabitants. Both bridges having been left entire, the English army crossed by that at the village of *Eskel*, and bivouacked on a chain of hills beyond the river. The French and Turkish armies passed by the lower bridge near the embouchure of the river with the sea, and bivouacked on high ground to the English right.

At seven A. M. on the 24th the army marched with the French and Turkish troops on the right flank, but were halted in a wide plain until nearly noon, when, the sick being embarked, it again advanced, and arrived at three P. M. at the *Belbek* river and village, and, crossing by the bridge which was left entire, ascended by a precipitous and winding mountain road to a high table-land, where it bivouacked a mile beyond the village.

In its onward march from Kalamita Bay, the army continued to suffer from Asiatic cholera, and it is with deep regret that the writer has to record the loss from this cause of Dr R. J. Mackenzie, who died on the heights of the Belbek at eight A.M. on the 25th, sincerely and deeply regretted by all ranks of the Seventy-ninth, and by a wide circle of private friends, who were much attached to him

for his personal qualities and disinterested motives in serving with the army. A victim to an ardent love of his profession, Dr Mackenzie followed the army on foot, undergoing much fatigue and sharing its every privation. So highly were his services appreciated by the Seventy-ninth, that, after the battle of the Alma, on his coming up to the regiment from attendance on the wounded, several of the men called out, "Three cheers for Dr Mackenzie!" which was promptly and warmly responded to.*

The army prepared to move at seven A.M. on the 25th, but counter orders were issued, and it remained inactive until eleven in the forenoon, when it proceeded on its march in columns of divisions through a dense forest of underwood, which harassed the men and greatly impeded the march of the troops. The order of the previous day's march was reversed, the French and Turkish troops being on the English left, whilst the artillery, cavalry, and commissariat covered the only road which led through the wood. Precisely at noon Sebastopol came in view, distant about three miles directly in front, when the line of march was suddenly changed to almost due south-east, leaving Sebastopol to the right and rear. The army continued to struggle onwards under a fierce sunshine, and at four P.M. the first division, following the route of the light division, debouched from the wood upon the highway from *Simpheropol* to Sebastopol at

* As an instance of the important services rendered to the army generally by Dr Mackenzie, it may be here stated that, after the battle of the Alma, he performed no fewer than twenty-seven capital operations with his own hand, two of them amputations at the hip joint! The relatives of the unfortunate gentleman will be pleased to learn that, after the notification of peace, a neat tombstone, with an appropriate inscription and fenced in by a stone wall, was erected to his memory by the regiment, on the heights of the Belbek, near to his resting-place.

a spot marked in the map as "Mackenzie's Farm." At an angle in the road were numerous carriages, a few prisoners, and two ammunition waggons, captured by the cavalry advanced-guard from the rear of a Russian division, half an hour previously. Proceeding on the march down a highly precipitous mountain road, a most magnificent and extensive plain came in view, surrounded by very high mountains, intersected by numerous ravines, and covered with dwarf trees and brushwood. Numerous traces of the late brush with the enemy in the shape of clothing, bridles and saddlery, with broken carriages and their contents, were strewed along the road, encumbering the march, and at nightfall the division crossing the *Tchernaya* by the *Traktir* bridge, about eight P.M. arrived at its bivouac on a high hill overlooking the valley it had just left.

At seven A.M. on the 26th the march was resumed, the various divisions descending to the high road and advancing in columns of sections of companies till they crossed the *Woronzoff* road, and entered the plain of *Balaklava*, where they formed in columns of divisions and advanced, preceded by the Rifle Brigade, in extended order. About noon the column halted in the plain, while the skirmishers of the Rifle Brigade ascended the steep acclivities on both sides of the harbour, and a troop of horse-artillery entered Balaklava by the lower road. At one P.M. the sharp crack of the Minié rifle, with the fire from the horse-artillery, and booming of guns from the fleet outside of the harbour, intimated that the old Genoese fort held by the enemy had been attacked. In fifteen minutes the fort surrendered, when the fleet entered the harbour, and the army at once proceeded to form its bivouac.

A base of operations being thus secured, the army proceeded by divisions and encamped, in conjunction with the

French troops on the south side of Sebastopol, it having been resolved to proceed with the siege of that important fortress. On the 1st October the first division marched from Balaklava and encamped on the right of the light division before Sebastopol, to assist in the duties of the siege. The 93d Highlanders were detached from the brigade, and encamped on a rising ground to the right of the road leading from the valley to the town and harbour of Balaklava, twelve hundred men of the Royal Marines were landed from the fleet and encamped on the opposite heights, numerous batteries were erected, and a chain of redoubts constructed across the entrance to the plain, commanding the Woronzoff road. The defence of these redoubts was intrusted to Turkish artillery and infantry. On the 3d and 4th, tents were landed and distributed to the army in sufficient proportion to afford cover to the troops, and all necessary preparations for the siege proceeded with vigour.

With a view to facilitate the recruiting of Scotchmen for the Highland regiments serving in the Crimea, the Highland depôts attached to the battalion at Winchester were, in the month of September, removed to several stations in Scotland. The Seventy-ninth depôt, under the command of Captain T. B. Butt, proceeded by railway from Winchester to London, and again by rail from London to Aberdeen, where it occupied barracks.

On the 8th October Sir Colin Campbell was appointed to the important command of the troops and position of Balaklava, and was succeeded in command of the Highland Brigade by Colonel D. A. Cameron of the 42d, as Colonel on the Staff, and subsequently as Major-General with local rank. On the 9th the army broke ground before Sebastopol, when the Seventy-ninth and other regiments of

the division furnished strong covering and working parties to guard the trenches and batteries.

On the 17th the English and French batteries opened fire upon the Russian defences; and the regiment furnished, along with others, ten volunteers, and the brigade one subaltern officer, to act as sharpshooters in picking off the enemy's gunners and engaging his riflemen. Lieutenant Edward William Cuming of the Seventy-ninth was the volunteer officer from the brigade, and he rendered good service in the performance of this very important duty.

CHAPTER VII.

AT seven A.M. on the 25th the report of guns from the plain of Balaklava, followed by the galloping of numerous staff-officers, and the order for the first division to "fall in" apprised the army that an attack was meditated in the direction of Balaklava. The first, and afterwards the fourth divisions, with their field batteries, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, moved rapidly to the scene of the attack, witnessing the events of the battle as they proceeded to the valley by the heights along the rear of the French position.

From a hill on the left bank of the Tchernaya, a heavy battery of the enemy's guns was playing upon the Turkish redoubts at the head of the valley, from which the fire was returned with spirit, at a distance of three quarters of a mile. Heavy columns of Russian infantry, with a numerous artillery, emerging from the defile of *Tchorgoum*, crossed the low ground and advanced in beautiful order, preceded by clouds of skirmishers, towards the Woronzóff road, covered by the fire of their elevated artillery, which slackened as they approached the road. Before, however, the sharpshooters had neared the redoubts, the Turks abandoned them and fled across the plain towards Balaklava, the recreant Moslems in their rapid flight knocking over numerous files of the 93d Highlanders, who were formed

in line on a rising ground in front of the village of *Kadikoi*, with the Invalid battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Daveney on their left. Suddenly from six to eight squadrons of Russian irregular cavalry dashed up the slope, crossed the road, and galloping through the plain, sabred many of the fugitive Turks. Onward they swept in the direction of the 93d, which opened fire in line at a distance of 400 yards, when they wheeled about, and, galloping off, disappeared in the gorge of a chain of hills in the direction of the village of *Kamara*. This attack had scarcely been repulsed when a much more formidable body of the enemy's regular cavalry, advancing in two lines, charged the English heavy-cavalry brigade, which was drawn up likewise in two lines, and met them in this formation, the British cavalry being enclosed by the enemy, who overlapped both flanks, and outnumbered them in the proportion of three to one. It was a fearful shock; but the combat was short, rapid, and decisive: weight of horse and man prevailed, and in seven minutes the enemy broke and fled across the plain in great disorder, leaving numbers of killed and wounded on the ground, 60 prisoners, and 40 horses.

The first division now arrived on the battle-ground, and soon after the fourth division, together with a brigade of French infantry. They immediately formed in two lines, in order of battle, while the light cavalry brigade of the Earl of Cardigan took post in advance of the left of the line of infantry. The guns of the fourth division now opened fire on the captured redoubts, which the enemy soon abandoned; and Liprandi, declining the proffered battle, withdrew his infantry in the direction of Kamara. The light-cavalry brigade was now directed to charge the enemy's guns, and, forming in two lines, it was led at a gallop along the plain and down the gorge where the Russian artillery

was posted, and passed in front of his numerous infantry, which had a powerful force of cavalry on both flanks. The brigade rushed on under a murderous fire from all arms, and actually rode through the spaces between the guns, sabring the enemy's artillerymen in their progress; but, alas! the triumph was short-lived, and the splendid light cavalry brigade now found itself exposed to a front and flank fire of musketry, to a cross fire from several masked batteries, and to an attack in flank by a large force of the enemy's cavalry, in fifteen minutes was obliged to retire, after suffering a loss of more than half its numbers in men and horses.

The infantry divisions now piled arms in the plain to await events; and Liprandi, evincing no disposition to renew the combat, the fourth division and the brigade of guards of the first division were at nightfall withdrawn to their encampment before Sebastopol. The 42d and 79th were moved to a new position on the heights of the north side of the valley of Balaklava, communicating with the Royal Marines on their right, the 93d Highlanders occupying their former encampment on the left of the road leading to the town and harbour, whilst three battalions of Turkish infantry were posted at intervals to complete the communication at various points. Preparations to throw up a strong line of intrenchments along the heights above Balaklava were immediately commenced, and several batteries of heavy guns were erected by the Royal Marine Artillery.

At six A.M. on the 5th November, the enemy having ascended by several ravines leading to the heights opposite Inkermann, under cover of a dense fog attacked the right of the English line before Sebastopol in overwhelming force, covered by a powerful artillery, which he had placed unperceived in position during the previous night, whilst a sortie was directed against the left flank of the Allies to

divert the French troops from reinforcing the English right. A feigned attack was simultaneously made upon the whole rear of the French position by the valley of Balaklava, the troops occupied in its defence being menaced by a complete division of cavalry and infantry with two batteries of artillery, drawn up in column on the left bank of the Tchernaya, and a squadron of Cossack cavalry was thrown out from this division in extended order, to nearly within musket-shot of the line of intrenchments.

After a bloody and obstinately-contested action of six hours' duration, and after the sortie upon the French lines had failed of success, the division of General Bosquet arrived to the support of the English, and the "Battle of Inkermann" terminated in a repulse of the enemy with immense slaughter, and the withdrawal of his forces within the walls of Sebastopol.

The Highland Brigade, in conjunction with the Royal Marines and Turkish infantry, and latterly with 600 Zouaves in support, continued encamped on the heights of Balaklava until the 21st May in the following year.

Although the Highland Brigade was thus at an early period of the campaign unavoidably withdrawn from the siege operations before Sebastopol, it had all-important duties to perform besides those inseparable from the unremitting vigilance imperatively called for in the defence of the base of operations of the army; for in the months of December 1854 and January and February 1855, all the available duty men of the Highland Brigade were usually employed at daylight every morning in the severe fatigue of conveying to the army before Sebastopol round shot, shell, and provisions, the load assigned to each man being generally a 32 lb. shot, carried in a sack, or 56 lbs. of biscuit. The preparation of gabions and fascines for the works of the siege, numerous public fatigue duties

1855.

in the harbour of Balaklava and elsewhere, as well as the labour required for strengthening the intrenchments, likewise devolved upon the brigade.

The enemy continued in great force on the left bank of the Tchernaya, menacing the position of Balaklava, till the 5th December, when Liprandi withdrew the main body of his troops to the village of Tchorgoum and heights of Mackenzie, firing the evacuated huts.

On the 30th December the brigade was employed, together with four companies of Rifles and the Royal Marines, commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, in concert with the French brigade of General Vinoy, in making a *reconnaissance* along the pass of *Ver-nout-ka*, simultaneously with a French force of artillery and cavalry under General Bosquet, which, advancing by the plain, penetrated to the village of Tchorgoum, which they burned, and after some desultory skirmishing returned at nightfall with a few prisoners, having ascertained that the enemy was not in force in the neighbourhood. The Highland Brigade and the other troops, ascending by the Marine heights, passed along the summit of the mountain-chain overlooking Kamara, maintained a corresponding movement towards Ver-nout-ka, burning a picket-house of the enemy, and withdrew at nightfall, when General Bosquet's troops retired.

In the month of January 1855 the arrival of numerous vessels from England, freighted with wooden huts for the army, enabled the Seventy-ninth to proceed with their erection, and on the 10th January the first hut was finished and occupied by the sick. Others were completed in succession, and on the 28th February the regiment was fully hutted.

On the 20th February the brigade, one wing of the 2d battalion Rifle Brigade, the 71st Highlanders, and the Royal Marines, were again employed in a *reconnaissance* of the

position and force of the enemy near Tchorgoum. The troops were ordered to fall in at midnight, but the weather, which had been fine for the previous week, suddenly changed, rain falling in torrents as midnight approached. The movement was therefore deferred till two A.M. of the 21st, at which hour the rain was succeeded by a drifting snow-storm, accompanied with a piercing N.E. wind, which blew right in the faces of the men, and the morning being intensely dark, objects were scarcely visible at the distance of a few yards. Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, and the non-appearance of General Vinoy's French brigade, which was to have co-operated, Sir Colin Campbell moved the troops into the plain, and advanced cautiously, preceded by the 71st in extended order, until close upon the Tchernaya, where daybreak found them benumbed with cold and blinded by snow-drift, at the same time that the French troops were perceived coming up in support. The delay enabled the enemy's pickets to give the alarm, and the intended surprise proving a failure, the troops returned to their encampment at ten A.M. utterly exhausted, and in numerous instances frostbitten in the ears and tips of the fingers.

In the months of January, February, March, and April, sickness prevailed in the regiment to a great extent, appearing principally in the shape of low fever and dysentery, arising, in the first instance, from privation and exposure, subsequently aggravated by the moist nature of the soil on which the huts were erected, small springs oozing to the surface underneath the flooring, generating fungi and grasses. At length the sick-list became so numerous that it was decided to vacate the huts, and encamp the regiment under canvass about 300 yards higher up the slope, at the foot of the Marine heights, on a beautiful plateau, having a south-western aspect, and pervaded in all parts by the sea-breezes.

As soon as this change was effected a remarkable decrease occurred in the sick-list, and fever ceased to develop itself.

On the 22d May an expedition, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, G.C.B, consisting of the Highland Brigade, the 71st Highlanders, 800 men of the Royal Marines, with artillery and land-transport, together with the French division of Lieutenant-General D'Autemarre, and a division of Turkish infantry, embarked at Balaklava and *Kamiesch* for the purpose of capturing *Kertch* and *Yenikale*, and of acting in concert with a fleet of gunboats, intercepting the enemy's communications by the Sea of Azof. The Seventy-ninth embarked, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Douglas, in the Furious war-steamer, which, with the other vessels of the expedition, arrived off *Ambalaki* Bay, six miles from Kertch, at two P.M. on the 24th. The troops landed without opposition, and, marching for three miles, ascended a ridge of hills, and bivouacked for the night. As the troops were disembarking, a succession of explosions occurring at intervals informed the expedition that the enemy had blown up his magazines.

At sunrise on the 25th the troops advanced towards Kertch, where they halted until guards were established, and several government buildings set on fire. The Russian troops had previously evacuated and fired their barracks on the approach of the expedition. The column then proceeded on its march to Yenikale at the entrance to the Sea of Azof, where no resistance being offered, the town was taken possession of by the Allied forces at four P.M., and the troops proceeded to bivouack on high ground in its immediate vicinity.

On the 20th the tents were landed, and strong working parties were immediately employed, under the able superintendence of Colonel Gordon, R.E., in throwing up in-

trenchments and constructing redoubts at various points for the defence of the position of Yenikale.

On the 29th the Seventy-ninth was detached to occupy the Quarantine Barracks, four miles equidistant from Kertch and Yenikale, in order to keep open the communications between these two stations. The barrack thus occupied was situated close to the water's edge, on the east side of the Bay of Kertch, having a fine pier for small craft, and vast piles of buildings, consisting of hospitals, storehouses, stabling, &c. &c., in excellent condition. The outer wall was loopholed for musketry, and a breastwork erected exterior to the main gate by Lieutenant Anderson, R.E., and a party of sappers.

The regiment continued in undisturbed possession of the Quarantine Barracks until the 12th June, when it received orders to burn the barracks and other buildings, and embark for Balaklava. It accordingly proceeded in boats from the Quarantine station to the Bay of Kertch, where it embarked on board the Colombo, the last company previous to pushing off, having fired the various buildings, which soon blazed fiercely, sending forth vast columns of smoke across the bay as long as the Colombo remained in sight. At four P.M. the fleet of transports sailed, having the whole of the English expeditionary force on board, excepting the 71st Highlanders, which was left, with some French troops and a large force of Turkish artillery and infantry, to defend the intrenched positions of Yenikale and *Parlorskaya*. On the 14th the Colombo anchored off Balaklava, and the regiment landing on the 15th, marched to its old encampment for the night: but the position of Balaklava and the line of the Tchernaya being now held by the Sardinian army, the Highland Brigade marched the following day, and joined their old companions in arms, the brigade of Guards, before Sebastopol, again reuniting the division, the com-

mand of which was assumed by Major-General Sir Colin Campbell.

The Seventy-ninth with its division was hereafter employed in the siege operations before Sebastopol. During the assault of the advanced works, styled respectively the *Malakhoff* and the *Redan*, by the French and English troops simultaneously on the 18th June, the division was drawn up in reserve in advance of Picketthouse Hill, ready to act as circumstances might require; but upon the failure of both attacks its services were not called for, and it returned to its encampment at four P.M., having been sixteen hours under arms.

On the 28th June Lord Raglan, the Commander-in-Chief of the English army, expired, universally and deeply regretted, and was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-General Sir James Simpson, the chief of the staff.

The formation of an additional division to the army having been determined on in consequence of the accession of several regiments as reinforcements, on the 16th August the 9th, 13th, 31st, and 56th regiments of the line were incorporated with the brigade of Guards into the 1st division, commanded by Major-General Lord Rokeby. The 1st and 2d battalions Royals, and the 72d Highlanders, forming the 2d brigade, were, together with the old Highland Brigade, now designated the Highland Division, and continued under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell.

The Seventy-ninth continued to share in the operations of the siege of Sebastopol. On the 16th August the enemy attacked the French and Sardinian positions on the Tchernaya in great force, but was repulsed at all points with severe loss. On the 24th August information was received from spies by General Simpson to the effect that the enemy meditated a renewal of the attack on the French and Sardi-

nian positions on the Tchernaya. The 1st brigade of the Highland division, and the 72d Highlanders from the 2d brigade, were therefore ordered as a reinforcement to proceed to the vicinity of Kamara and await orders. At one A.M. of the 25th it accordingly marched from its encampment before Sebastopol, and arrived before dawn at the appointed locality; but the anticipated attack not being realised, it was withdrawn, when it received orders to proceed on the following morning, and occupy the position it had previously left. The brigade therefore marched at dawn on the 26th, with tents and baggage, and encamped on a beautiful slope beyond the village of Kamara, in close proximity to the Sardinian headquarters.

The brigade continued encamped at Kamara until arrangements were made for a second assault on the exterior defences of Sebastopol. At seven A.M. on the 8th September it marched to take part in the assault, crossed the valley of Balaklava, ascended by the *Karangi* road, and reached the Guards encampment at 10.30, where the men were relieved of their knapsacks and feather bonnets, which were piled by companies, and delivered in charge to a guard of the 71st Highlanders. The brigade resuming its march, at 11.30 entered the first parallel by the middle or French ravine, and, gradually moving onwards by the approaches under a tremendous fire, at four P.M. reached the fifth or most advanced parallel fronting the great Redan, where it was disposed of in the following order:—The Seventy-ninth, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. H. Taylor, on the right, with the 72d on its left, both in line, in the fifth parallel. The 42d and 93d in the same order in the fourth parallel, the 42d supporting the 79th, and the 93d the 72d. The works of the Redan had by this time been stormed by details from the light and 2d divisions, the officers and men of which, after exhibiting

a devotion and courage not to be surpassed, were compelled to retire with severe loss, whilst a simultaneous attack executed by the French troops against the works of the Malakhoff, was crowned with success.

The brigade continued to occupy the advanced trenches under a heavy fire throughout the remainder of the day, and at nine P.M. it was intimated to officers commanding regiments, that it was to assault the Redan at dawn on the following morning. At ten P.M. the enemy's fire slackened, and only a dropping fire of musketry succeeded until midnight, when it ceased altogether. From eleven P.M. until one A.M. of the 9th, a succession of explosions occurred within the city, and by two A.M. Sebastopol was one vast sheet of flame and smoke, rendering objects distinctly visible in the town and harbour. About five A.M. it was accurately ascertained that the enemy had abandoned all his works, and was in full retreat across the harbour by the bridge of boats. At six A.M. two companies of the Seventy-ninth, commanded by Captain Hodgson, took possession of the Redan and its works, and at eight A.M. the Highland Brigade was relieved by several regiments of the 4th division, when it returned to its encampment, which it reached at three P.M., having been thirty-three hours under arms.

The loss of the Seventy-ninth on the day of the assault, and in the various operations during the siege, was 17 rank and file killed, Lieutenant D. H. M'Barnet, Assistant-Surgeon Edward Louis Lundy, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 39 rank and file wounded. For its services during the siege, the distinction of a Companionship of the Bath was conferred upon the junior lieutenant-colonel, R. C. H. Taylor; Majors R. D. Clephane and W. M'Call were promoted by brevet to be lieutenant-colonels in the army; Captains W. C. Hodgson and H. W. Campbell were promoted to the brevet rank of major; and it received, in conjunction with other regiments

engaged, the royal authority to have the word "Sevastopol" inscribed on its colours.

The division remained under canvass until the 17th November, when the Seventy-ninth, with the other regiments of the first brigade, struck their tents, and occupied wooden huts, erected on new ground contiguous to the old encampment at Kamara.

The regiment continued to occupy its hutted encampment at Kamara, organising its camp equipment and preparing for the anticipated campaign when the season for active operations had arrived; but on the 2d April the signature of the treaty of peace with Russia was announced to the army by a salute of 100 guns, and a friendly intercourse and mutual interchange of civilities was established between the Allied and Russian armies.

On the 17th April 1856 the Highland division marched from its encampment to the heights before Sebas-
1856. topol, where the English and French armies were reviewed by His Excellency General Luders, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and a very numerous Staff. After the review it marched back to its encampment, which it reached at nine P. M.

On the 16th June the division paraded and marched to the headquarters of the General commanding at the camp before Sebastopol, in order to attend the ceremony of an investiture of the Order of the Bath, held by General Lord Gough as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen. After the conclusion of the ceremony the troops were reviewed by Marshal Pelissier, the French commander-in-chief, and Lord Gough, when the division returned to its encampment.

In terms of the treaty of peace, the evacuation of the Crimea was now being rapidly proceeded with. On the 15th June the Cameron Highlanders embarked at Balaklava

on board the steam transport Victoria, which sailed immediately. After touching at Malta and Gibraltar, the vessel arrived in safety at Spithead on the 3d July. On the 5th, at four A.M., the regiment disembarked in the dockyard of Portsmouth, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Douglas, and proceeded immediately by rail to the camp at Aldershot.

On the 8th July the whole of the troops, then encamped at Aldershot, had the honour of being reviewed by Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, besides numerous other persons of distinction. At the termination of the review Her Majesty addressed a selected number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, from each of the regiments present which had served in the Crimea, in highly complimentary terms, thanking them for the devotion and gallantry they had displayed in her service and their country's cause. At the conclusion of the royal speech, Her Majesty was loudly cheered by the officers and men she addressed.

On the 10th July the regiment was removed by railway from the camp at Aldershot to Dover Castle, in order to join the division assembling at Shorncliffe and Dover under the command of Major-General Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B. It was again brigaded with the 42d and 93d Highlanders, under the command of its former brigadier, Major-General D. A. Cameron, C.B.

On the 30th September the Seventy-ninth was removed to barracks at Canterbury, within the divisional command, in consequence of the breaking up of the encampment on Dover heights rendering a new distribution of the troops necessary.

On the 5th December the regimental depôt was removed from Aberdeen to Stirling Castle, where it joined the depôt

battalion formed there, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. G. Muller.

1857. On the 31st March 1857 the regiment marched from Canterbury to the camp at Shorncliffe, where it joined the brigade of Major-General Lord West, consisting of the 44th, 72d, and 98th regiments, but its service in camp was of brief duration; for on the 23d June orders of readiness for its removal to Dublin were received.

On the 25th the regiment accordingly proceeded by railway from Shorncliffe to London, where it was temporarily quartered by wings in Portman Street and St John's Wood Barracks, preparatory to its being present at a review to be held in Hyde Park by Her Majesty the Queen, for the inauguration of the new Order of the Victoria Cross, and for the purpose of presenting the same to sundry officers and men of the Crimean army.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 26th, in presence of an immense assemblage of the *elite* of the metropolis and the surrounding neighbourhood, the troops were formed in Hyde Park in review order. They consisted of the household brigades of cavalry and infantry, 6th Dragoons, 11th Hussars, one troop of horse-artillery and two field-batteries, one battalion Royal Marines, 79th Highlanders, 2d battalion Rifle Brigade, one company Royal Sappers and Miners, and one troop military train,—the whole representing a division of 10,000 men, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.

Precisely at ten o'clock a royal salute from the field-batteries announced the approach of Her Majesty, who arrived on horseback, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, and followed by a brilliant Staff. As Her Majesty advanced towards the line she was received by a general salute, and she then immediately

proceeded to distribute the much-coveted decorations of the new order, in which she was assisted by the Adjutant-General, who called out the rank, name, and corps of each recipient in succession.

On the termination of the ceremony of presentation the troops marched past in slow and quick time, formed line, advanced, halted, and performed the royal salute by presenting arms, which closed the proceedings on this eventful and interesting occasion.

On the morning of the 27th the regiment marched from Portman Street and St John's Wood Barracks to the Euston Square station, from whence it proceeded by railway to Liverpool, and embarked for Dublin on the same day. On the 28th it landed at Kingstown, and was quartered in the Royal Barracks, Dublin.

The alarming intelligence of the revolt of several Sepoy regiments in the service of the Honourable East India Company, and of disaffection existing in others, having been received by Her Majesty's Government, and reinforcements of European troops being urgently called for, the officer commanding the Seventy-ninth received pressing orders on the 1st July to make immediate preparations for the embarkation of the regiment to India. By the accession of volunteers from several line regiments, the Seventy-ninth was completed to 1000 rank and file, and on the 25th the regiment was inspected by General Lord Seaton, commanding the forces in Ireland.

On the 31st July, being within a month of the receipt of the order, the headquarters and right wing embarked at Kingstown, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Douglas, on board the Walmer Castle, and sailed the following day; the left wing embarked on the 1st August in the Louisiana and Tyburnia transports, and both vessels proceeded to sea on the following day. The men were

in the highest spirits, and their good conduct, and the rapid and exemplary manner in which the embarkation was conducted, elicited the following garrison-order from the general officer commanding the Dublin division :—

"Town-Major's Office, Dublin,
"31*st July* 1857.

"The Major-General commanding the division considers it only due to the Seventy-ninth Highlanders to express his satisfaction at the very soldierlike manner in which the headquarters of the regiment marched from the barracks, and effected their embarkation at Kingstown this morning; and he trusts this notice of his approbation may serve as an inducement to the troops generally, under similar circumstances, to effect their removals in a like creditable manner.

(Signed) "G. Mylius, Town-Major."

After a voyage of ninety days the Walmer Castle dropped anchor in Madras roads on the 1st November 1857. Here the first intimation of the frightful atrocities committed by the revolted sepoys at Meerut, Delhi, Cawnpore, and other stations in the Bengal Presidency, was received by the regiment, creating a thrill of horror and indignation, and giving rise to a desire for vengeance from all ranks of officers and men. Notwithstanding that the services of the regiment under these circumstances were most urgently required in Bengal, the Walmer Castle was detained at Madras until the 3d, when, orders being received to proceed to Calcutta, it put to sea, and arrived and dropped anchor there on the 27th November 1857. On the following day it landed and occupied Fort William, where it was joined by the left wing, which had arrived a few days previous to the headquarters, and had been temporarily quartered in the City Hall of Calcutta.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding the record of the services of the Cameron Highlanders, the compiler begs to express his regret that services so brilliant, so varied, and so successful, should not have found, as they merit, an abler historian; but it would be impossible to have found one more imbued with zeal for his subject, or more alive to the high attributes of the corps to which it was once his pride to belong. The writer has heretofore spoken principally of the career of the regiment when its services were most conspicuous, and when it was gathering those laurels which now adorn its colours; but there is another epoch in its history of which he may be allowed to speak—of its present high state of organisation and discipline, and of its able performance of the important duties which devolve on the soldier in peaceful times. If, therefore, during war the name of the regiment has stood amongst the highest, at the present moment, for every characteristic which can confer respectability on a corps, it is second to none in the army.

Although not now composed, as originally, of genuine Highlanders, it is strictly a national regiment, and the highest *esprit de corps* pervades all ranks of its members.

It will always have the pleasing retrospect of looking back with pride and satisfaction to numerous highly distinguished individuals as having served in its ranks; and the expressive words which were applied to an illustrious soldier I shall not consider as arrogating too much if I borrow them for my gallant corps, which in war has ever been *sans peur*, and in peace *sans reproche*.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

LETTER of SERVICE for raising the SEVENTY-NINTH Regiment.

WAR-OFFICE, 17*th August* 1793.

SIR,—I am commanded to acquaint you that His Majesty approves of your raising a Highland regiment of foot, without any allowance of levy money, to be completed within three months, upon the following terms—viz.:

The corps is to consist of one company of grenadiers, one of light infantry, and eight battalion companies. The grenadier company is to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, two pipers, and fifty-seven private men; the light infantry company of one captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and fifty-seven private men; and each battalion company of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and fifty-seven private men, together with the usual staff officers, and with a sergeant-major and quartermaster sergeant, exclusive of the sergeants above specified.

The captain-lieutenant is, as usual, included in the number of lieutenants above-mentioned.

The corps is to have one major with a company, and is to be under your command as major, with a company.

The pay of the officers is to commence from the dates of their commissions, and that of the non-commissioned officers and privates from the dates of their attestations.

All the officers, the ensigns and staff-officers excepted, are to be appointed from the half-pay, according to their present ranks; and you will be pleased to transmit to Lord Amherst the names of the gentlemen whose appointment to your regiment you conceive will essentially conduce to the more speedy completion of the corps, taking care, however, to recommend such officers only as have not taken any difference on their being placed on half-pay, and that the gentlemen recommended for ensigncies are upwards of sixteen years of age.

In case the corps should be reduced after it has been once established, the officers will be entitled to half-pay.

No man is to be enlisted above thirty-five years of age, nor under five feet five inches high. Well-made growing lads between sixteen and eighteen years of age may be taken at five feet four inches.

The recruits are to be engaged without limitation as to the period or place of their service, but they are not to be drafted into any other regiments; and whenever the reduction is to take place they shall be marched into their own country in a corps, and disembodied therein.

The non-commissioned officers and privates are to be inspected by a general officer, who will reject all such as are unfit for service, or not enlisted in conformity to the terms of this letter.

When established, the regiment is to be called the Seventy-ninth, or Cameronian Volunteers.

In the execution of this service I take leave to assure you of every assistance which my office can afford.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. YONGE.

To ALAN CAMERON, Esq.

No. II.

ORIGINAL ARMY LIST of the SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT of FOOT, or "CAMERONIAN VOLUNTEERS, 1794."

Rank.	Names.	Date of Appointment.
Major Commandant	Alan Cameron,	August 17, 1793.
Major	George Rowley,	April 16, 1794.
Captain	Neil Campbell,	August 17, 1793.
,,	Patrick M'Dowall,	,, 18, ,,
,,	Donald Cameron,	,, 19, ,,
,,	George Carnegie,	,, 20, ,,
...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...
Captain-Lieutenant & Captain	Archibald M'Lean,	August 17, 1793.
Lieutenant	Archibald M'Lean,	,, ,, ,,
,,	Alexander M'Donell,	,, 18, ,,
,,	Duncan Stewart,	,, 19, ,,
,,	John Urquhart,	,, 20, ,,
,,	Colin M'Lean,	Jan. 29, 1794.
,,	Joseph Dover,	March 26, ,,
,,	Charles M'Vicar,	,, 27, ,,
...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...
...	... ...	... ...
Ensign	Neil Campbell,	August 17, 1793.
,,	Gordon Cameron,	,, 18, ,,
,,	Archibald M'Donell,	,, 19, ,,
,,	Archibald Campbell,	,, 20, ,,
,,	Donald M'Lean,	,, 21, ,,
,,	Archibald Cameron,	,, 22, ,,
,,	Alexander Grant,	,, 23, ,,
,,	William Graham,	,, 24, ,,
Chaplain	Thomas Thompson,	,, 17, ,,
Adjutant	Archibald M'Lean,	,, ,, ,,
Quartermaster	Duncan Stewart,	,, ,, ,,
Surgeon	John M'Lean,	,, ,, ,,

No. III.

Succession of COLONELS in the SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT of FOOT, from 1793 till the year 1857.

Rank and Names.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Major Alan Cameron, Commandant, . . .	Aug. 17, 1793, .	Died Lieutenant-General, March 9, 1828.
Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Ferguson, G.C.B, .	March 24, 1828, .	Died April 10, 1841.
Major-General Honourable J. Ramsay, . . .	April 27, 1841, .	Died June 28, 1842.
Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B.,	July 14, 1842, .	To 71st Foot, February 8, 1849.
Major-General James Hay, C.B., . . .	Feb. 8, 1849, .	Died February 25, 1854.
Lieutenant-General W. H. Sewell, C.B., . .	March 24, 1854, .	

No. IV.—Succession of Lieutenant-Colonels in the Seventy-ninth Regiment of Foot, from 1793 till the year 1857.

Bat.	Names.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
1	Alan Cameron, Major-Commandant,	Lieut-Colonel Feb. 19, 1794,	Major-General July 25, 1810.
1	Honourable A. C. Johnstone, .	May 2, 1794, . . .	Promoted to Colonel of a regiment, Jan. 26, 1797.
1	William Ashton, ...	September 18, 1794, . .	Died September 1796.
1	Patrick M'Dowall, . . .	November 1, 1796, . .	Died of wounds August 1801.
1	William Eden, ...	August 15, 1798, . .	To 84th foot December 11, 1806.
1	Archibald M'Lean, . . .	September 3, 1801, . .	Retired May 28, 1807.
2	Philips Cameron, ...	April 19, 1804, . . .	To 1st battalion December 11, 1806.
2	John Murray, ...	December 11, 1806, . .	To 1st battalion May 28, 1807.
1	Philips Cameron, ...	December 11, 1806, . .	From 2d battalion. Died of wounds May 13, 1811.
1	John Murray, ...	May 28, 1807, . . .	To Malta regiment February 23, 1808.
2	Robert Fulton, ...	May 28, 1807, . . .	To 1st battalion May 13, 1811.
1	Robert Fulton, ...	May 13, 1811, . . .	Retired December 3, 1812.
2	Wm. M. Harvey, ...	May 30, 1811, . . .	To 1st battalion December 3, 1812.
1	Wm. M. Harvey, ...	December 5, 1812, . .	Died at sea June 10, 1813.
2	Neil Douglas, ...	December 3, 1812, . .	To 1st battalion February 20, 1813.
1	Neil Douglas, ...	February 20, 1813, . .	To half-pay August 16, 1833.
2	Nathaniel Cameron, . . .	June 24, 1813, . . .	Reduced with 2d battalion December 25, 1815.
1	Duncan M'Dougall, . . .	September 6, 1833, . .	Retired March 13, 1835.
1	Robert Ferguson, ...	March 13, 1835, . . .	Retired June 8, 1841.
1	Andrew Brown, ...	8th June 1841, . . .	To 1st battalion Royals October 29, 1841.
1	John Carter, K.H., . . .	October 29, 1841, . .	Retired June 14, 1842.
1	Honourable Lauderdale Maule, .	June 14, 1842, . . .	To half-pay unattached December 24, 1852.
1	Edmund James Elliot, . . .	December 24, 1852, . .	Died August 12, 1854.
1	John Douglas, ...	August 13, 1854, . .	
1	R. C. H. Taylor, ...	December 12, 1854, . .	To Depôt battalion October 1, 1856.
1	R. C. H. Taylor, ...	August 1, 1857, . . .	

No. V.

RETURN of OFFICERS of the SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT of FOOT, who received the decoration of a gold medal from the Sultan Selim III. for the Egyptian campaign 1801.

Colonel & Lieut.-Colonel	Alan Cameron.
Lieutenant-Colonel	William Eden.
,,	Archibald M'Lean.
Major	Edward Barnes.
,,	Philips Cameron.
Captain	J. A. Wyvill.
,,	Ambrose Soden.
,,	Samuel M'Dowall.
,,	Archibald Bertram.
,,	Robert Fulton.
,,	Alexander Petrie.
,,	Robert Hamilton.
,,	John Dawson.
Captain-Lieutenant	Donald Cameron.
Lieutenant	Alexander Cameron.
,,	John Cameron, 1st.
,,	Donald Cameron.
,,	Donald M'Neill.
,,	Patrick Ross.
,,	George Sutherland.
,,	William Imlach.
,,	Thomas Mylne.
,,	Thomas L. Metcalfe.
,,	Thomas Palmer.
,,	Allan Cameron.
,,	Walter Cooksey.
,,	John Cameron, 2d.
,,	Duncan Cameron.
Ensign	William Marshall.
,,	Donald Campbell.
,,	Sinclair Davidson.
,,	Robert Mackay.
,,	J. C. Cameron.
Lieutenant & Adjutant	Andrew Brown.
Paymaster	John Baldock.
Quarter-Master	John M'Arthur.
Surgeon	Michael Egan.
Assistant-Surgeon	J. S. Soden.

No. VI.

LETTER from HENRY THORPE, Esq., the then Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to Colonel CAMERON, on the subject of the kilt, which it had been in agitation to abolish at this period (1804.)

HORSE GUARDS, 13*th October* 1804.

DEAR COLONEL,—I am directed to request that you will state for the information of the Adjutant-General, your *private* opinion as to the expediency of abolishing the kilt in Highland regiments, and substituting in lieu thereof the tartan trews, which have been represented to the Commander-in-Chief, from respectable authority, as an article now become acceptable to your countrymen, easier to be provided, and better calculated to preserve the health, and promote the comfort of the men on service.

I take this opportunity, by General Calvert's directions, to inform you, that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief cannot approve of any distinction in the *buttons* of the two battalions of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. Your request in regard to the title of your regiment, His Royal Highness will submit to the King. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY THORPE.

To Colonel ALAN CAMERON, &c.

No. VII.

Colonel CAMERON'S reply.

GLASGOW, 27*th October* 1804.

SIR,—On my return hither some days ago from Stirling, I received your letter of the 13th inst. (by General Calvert's orders) respecting the propriety of an alteration in the mode of clothing Highland regiments, in reply to which I beg to state, freely and fully, my sentiments upon *that* subject, without a

particle of prejudice in either way, but merely founded upon *facts* as applicable to these corps—at least as far as I am *capable*, from thirty years' experience, twenty years of which I have been upon *actual* service in all *climates*, with the description of men in question, which, independent of being myself a Highlander, and well knowing all the convenience and inconvenience of our native garb in the field and otherwise, and perhaps, also, aware of the probable source and clashing motives from which the suggestion now under consideration originally *arose*. I have to observe progressively, that in course of the late war several gentlemen proposed to raise Highland regiments, some for general service, but chiefly for home defence; but most of these corps were called from all quarters, and thereby adulterated with every description of men, that rendered them any thing but real Highlanders, or even Scotchmen (which is not strictly synonymous), and the colonels themselves being generally unacquainted with the language and habits of Highlanders, while prejudiced in favour of, and accustomed to wear, breeches, consequently *averse* to that free congenial circulation of pure wholesome air (as an exhilarating native bracer) which has hitherto so peculiarly befitted the Highlander for *activity*, and all the other necessary qualities of a soldier, whether for hardship upon scanty fare, *readiness in accoutring*, or making *forced marches*, *&c.*, besides the exclusive advantage, when halted, of drenching his kilt, &c., in the *next brook*, as well as washing his limbs, and drying *both*, as it were, by constant *fanning*, without injury to either, but, on the contrary, feeling clean and comfortable, while the buffoon tartan pantaloon, &c., with all its fringed frippery (as some mongrel Highlanders would have it) sticking wet and dirty to the skin, is not very easily pulled off, and *less so* to get on again in case of alarm or any other hurry, and all this time absorbing both wet and dirt, followed up by rheumatism and fevers, which ultimately make great havoc in hot and cold climates, while it consists with knowledge, that the Highlander in his native garb always appeared more cleanly, and maintained better health in both climates

than those who wore even the thick cloth pantaloon. Independent of these circumstances, I feel no hesitation in saying, that the proposed alteration must have proceeded from a whimsical idea, more than from the real comfort of the Highland soldier, and a wish to lay aside that national martial garb, the very sight of which has, upon many occasions, struck the enemy with terror and confusion—and now metamorphose the Highlander from his real characteristic appearance and comfort in an odious incompatible dress, to which it will, in my opinion, be difficult to reconcile him, as a poignant grievance to, and a galling reflection upon, Highland corps, &c., as levelling that martial distinction by which they have been hitherto *noticed and respected*—and from my own experience I feel well founded in saying, that if anything was wanted to aid the rack-renting Highland landlords in destroying that source, which has hitherto proved so fruitful for keeping up Highland corps, it will be that of abolishing their native garb, which His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General may rest assured will prove a complete death-warrant to the recruiting service in that respect. But I sincerely hope His Royal Highness will never acquiesce in so painful and degrading an idea (come from whatever quarter it may) as to strip us of our native garb (admitted hitherto our regimental uniform) and *stuff* us into a harlequin tartan pantaloon, which, composed of the usual quality that continues, as at present worn, useful and becoming for twelve months, will not endure six weeks fair wear as a pantaloon, and when patched makes a horrible appearance—besides that the necessary quantity to serve decently throughout the year would become extremely expensive, but, above all, take away completely the appearance and conceit of a Highland soldier, in which case I would rather see him *stuffed* in breeches, and abolish the distinction at once. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ALAN CAMERON,
Colonel 79th or Cameron Highlanders.

To HENRY THORPE, Esq., &c.

No. VIII.

RETURN of OFFICERS of the SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT of FOOT who Died of their Wounds during the War from 1799 till 1815 inclusive.

Rank and Names.	When Wounded.	Where Wounded.	Date of Decease.	Where Died.
Lieut.-Col. J. M'Dowall	March 13, 1801	Egypt	August 1801	Rosetta, Egypt
,, Philips Cameron	May 5, 1811	Fuentes d'Onore	May 13, 1811	Villa Formosa
Captain Sinclair Davidson	Do.	Do.	May 7, 1811	Do.
,, Neil Campbell	June 18, 1815	Waterloo	July 17, 1815	Brussels
Lieutenant Hugh Grant	Sept. 19, 1812	Burgos	Sept. 20, 1812	Camp before Burgos
,, Angus M'Donald	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
,, Wm. M'Barnet	April 10, 1814	Toulouse	April 17, 1814	Toulouse
,, Ewen Cameron, 2d.	Do.	Do.	April 11, 1814	Do.
,, Donald Cameron	June 18, 1815	Waterloo	June 21, 1815	Brussels
,, John Powling	Do.	Do.	Oct. 23, 1815	England

No. IX.—Return of Officers of the Seventy-ninth Regiment of Foot who received Medals, Crosses, Brevet Rank, or other honorary distinctions (exclusive of the Egyptian Gold Medal and the Silver Waterloo Medal) for their Services during the War, from 1799 till 1815 inclusive.

Rank and Names.	Description of Decoration, &c.	By whom conferred.	Brevet Rank.	For what Action or Campaign.
Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B.	Gold Medal	H. M. George III.	...	Battle of Talavera
	Star, as Knight Commander of the Bath	Prince Regent	...	For Services during the War
Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, C.B.	Gold Medal	Prince Regent	...	Battle of the Pyrenees
	Gold Clasp	Prince Regent	...	Battle of the Nivelle
	Gold Clasp	Prince Regent	..	Battle of the Nive
	Gold Cross	Prince Regent	...	Battle of Toulouse
	Cross of the 4th Class of the Order of St Vladimir	Emperor of Russia	.	Campaign of 1815
	Cross of a Knight Companion of Maria Theresa	Emperor of Austria	...	Campaign of 1815
	Cross of a Companion of the Bath	Prince Regent	...	Campaign of 1815
Lieutenant-Colonel Philips Cameron	Gold Medal	George III.	...	Battle of Corunna
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Fulton	Gold Medal	Prince Regent	...	Battle of Salamanca
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Petrie	Gold Medal	Prince Regent	...	Battle of Fuentes d'Onore
	..	Prince Regent	Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army	Battle of Fuentes d'Onore
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Brown, C.B.	..	Prince Regent	Major in the Army	Battle of Fuentes d'Onore
	..	Prince Regent	Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army	Battle of the Pyrenees
	Cross of a Companion of the Bath	Prince Regent	...	Campaign of 1815
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Cameron, C.B.	...	Prince Regent	Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army	Battle of Toulouse
	Cross of a Companion of the Bath	Prince Regent	...	Campaign of 1815
Brevet Major Thos. Mylne	...	Prince Regent	Major in the Army	Battle of Waterloo

No. X.

RETURN of OFFICERS of the SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT of FOOT who received the decoration of the Silver Waterloo Medal for the Campaign of 1815.

Lieutenant-Colonel	Neil Douglas, C.B.
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel	Andrew Brown, C.B.
,, ,,	Duncan Cameron, C.B.
Brevet Major	Thomas Mylne.
Captain	Peter Innes.
,,	James Campbell.
,,	Neil Campbell.
,,	William Marshall.
,,	Malcolm Fraser.
,,	William Bruce.
,,	Robert Mackay.
Lieutenant	Alexander Cameron.
,,	Thomas Brown.
,,	William Maddock.
,,	William Leaper.
,,	James Fraser.
,,	Donald M'Phee.
,,	Fulton Robertson.
,,	Ewen Cameron.
,,	Alexander Forbes.
,,	Charles M'Arthur.
,,	Kewan J. Leslie.
,,	John Powling.
,,	James Cameron.
,,	William A. Riach.
,,	John Thomson.
,,	George Harrison.
Ensign	John Mackenzie.
,,	Charles J. M'Lean.
,,	John Nash.
,,	James Robertson.
,,	Archibald Cameron.
,,	A. J. Crawford.
Volunteer	Alexander Cameron.
Paymaster	John M'Arthur.
Quartermaster	Angus Cameron.
Surgeon	George Redesdale.
Assist.-Surgeon	William G. Burrell.
,,	David Perston.

No. XI.

RETURN of NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of the SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT of FOOT Promoted to Commissions, from the Formation of the Regiment till the year 1857.

Rank and Names.	Nature of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Sergeant Major Peter M'Intyre	Quartermaster	May 22, 1806	To half-pay March 14, 1811
Qr.-mr. Serg. Angus Cameron	Do.	Feb. 13, 1812	Retired October 12, 1838
Sergeant Donald M'Intosh	Ensign 83th Foot	June 4, 1811	Retired Captain 97th Foot May 1840
Serg.-Major Archibald Sinclair	Quartermaster	Feb. 25, 1813	Lieutenant 3d Vet. Battalion Aug. 31, 1815
Sergeant John Gow	Do.	Oct. 5, 1815	Reduced with 2d Battalion Dec. 25, 1815
Serg.-Major Colin Macdonald	Ensign and Town Major of Montreal	Jan. 30, 1835	
Qr.-mr. Serg. A. Cruikshanks	Quartermaster	Oct. 12, 1838	Retired May 10, 1849
Sergeant Major H. Mackay	Ensign and Adjutant	June 19, 1841	Retired Brevet Major December 1854
Sergeant Robert Jamieson	Quartermaster	May 11, 1849	To Depôt Battalion October 1, 1856
Quartermaster-Serg. D. Cant	Ensign	Aug. 10, 1854	Lieut. Dec. 8, 1854; Paymr. June 24, 1856
Sergeant-Major James Young	Ensign and Adjutant	Oct. 2, 1854	Lieutenant Feb. 9, 1855
Qr.-master Serg. Wm. M'Gill	Ensign	Nov. 5, 1854	Lieut., Mar. 9, 1855; Qr.-mr., Nov. 14, 1856
Sergeant Alex. Macdonald	Cornet in Land Transp. Corps	Feb. 2, 1856	
Qr.-mr. Serg. Duncan M'Intyre	Qr.-mr. in Land Transp. Corps	Mar. 3, 1856	To Rifle Brigade September 1, 1856

No. XII.

RETURN of OFFICERS of the SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT of FOOT who received Medals, Crosses, other Decorations, and Brevet Rank for the Campaign in the Crimea.*

Rank and Names.	Nature of Decoration.	Foreign Orders and Medals.	Brevet Rank.
Lt.-Col. John Douglas, C. B.	Cross of a C.B. Crimean Medal and Clasps 1, 2, 3	4th Class of the Order of the Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish Medals	
„ R. C. H. Taylor, C.B.	Do.	5th Class Medjidie and Sardinian and Turkish Medals	
Major R. D. Clephane	Medal & Clasps 1, 2, 3	Sardinian and Turkish Medals	Lt.-Col. in the Army
„ Wm. M'Call	Do.	Kt. of Legion of Hon. and Turkish Medal	Do.
Captain Andrew Hunt	Do.	5th Class Medjidie and Turkish Medal	Major in the Army
„ W. C. Hodgson	Do.	Kt. of Legion of Hon. and Turkish Medal	Do.
„ Henry Murray	Medal & Clasp 3	Turkish Medal	
„ H. W. Campbell	Medal & Clasps 1, 2, 3	Kt. of Legion of Hon. and Turkish Medal	Do.
„ K. R. Maitland	Do.	Turkish Medal	
„ A. C. M'Barnet	Do.	5th Class Medjidie and Turkish Medal	
„ G. M. Miller	Do.	Turkish Medal	
„ W. C. Cuninghame	Do.	Do.	
„ E. W. Cuming	Do.	5th Class Medjidie and Turkish Medal	
„ H. H. Stevenson	Do.	Sardinian and Turkish Medals, and 5th Class Medjidie	
„ J. H. Frome	Do.		
„ Philip Percival	Do.	Turkish Medal	
„ F. C. Turner	Do.	Do.	

* Clasp 1 represents Alma; 2, Balaklava; 3, Sebastopol.

No. XII.—*Continued.*

Rank and Names.	Nature of Decoration.	Foreign Orders and Medals.	Brevet Rank.
Captain D. H. M'Barnet	Medal & Clasp 3	Turkish Medal	
Lieut. James Bell	Medal & Clasps 2 & 3	Do.	
„ F. G. Currie	Medal & Clasps 1, 2, 3	Do.	
„ J. M. Leith	Medal & Clasps 2 & 3	5th Class Medjidie and Turkish Medal	
„ Donald M'Donald	Medal & Clasp 3	Turkish Medal	
„ David Cant	Medal & Clasps 1, 2, 3	Do.	
„ W. H. Mackesey	Medal & Clasp 3	Do.	
„ John E. Allen	Do.	Do.	
„ J. M. M'Nair	Do.	Do.	
„ W. J. M. Crawford	Do.	Do.	
„ H. J. De Carteret	Do.	Do.	
„ W. B. G. Cleather	Do.	Do.	
„ F. P. Campbell	Do.	Do.	
„ William M'Gill	Medal & Clasps 1, 2, 3	5th Class Medjidie and Turkish Medal	
„ C. E. M Murdo	Medal & Clasp 3	Turkish Medal	
„ Neil Campbell	Do.	Do.	
„ Douglas Alleyne	Do.	Do.	
Ensign T. R. Howkins	Do.	Do.	
Paymaster John Cornes	Medal & Clasps 1, 2, 3	Do.	
Lieut. and Adj. Jas. Young	Do.	Kt. of Legion of Hon. and Turkish Medal	
Quar.-Master Robt. Jameson	Do.	Sardinian and Turkish Medals	
Surgeon T. G. Scot, M.D.	Medal & Clasps 1 & 3	5th Class Medjidie and Turkish Medal	
Assist.-Surs. J. N. Bell, M.D.	Medal & Clasps 2 & 3	Turkish Medal	
„ E. L. Lundy	Medal & Clasps 1, 2, 3	Do.	
„ A. K. Drysdale	Do.	Do.	

I

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE COLONELS.

Lieutenant-General Sir ALAN CAMERON, K.C.B.

Sir Alan Cameron was by birth a Highlander, of herculean proportions, and of a romantic and chivalrous disposition, whereby he early acquired considerable influence in his native glens. At the early age of sixteen he fought a duel with another Highland gentleman of more mature age, the weapons used by both parties being the Scottish broadsword, or claymore. Having killed his opponent, he was obliged, for personal safety, to withdraw to North America, and whilst there the breaking out of the revolutionary war afforded him an opportunity of devoting himself enthusiastically to his country's cause. He obtained a commission in a local cavalry corps raised for the service of the Crown, and evinced great zeal on all occasions, but was unfortunately taken prisoner when on detached duty in the winter of 1775, and conveyed to Philadelphia, where he was confined for nearly two years, and subjected to the most ignominious treatment on the pretence that he had been engaged in a tour amongst the Southern Indian tribes with the view of gaining them over to the interests of England. In endeavouring to escape from this unjust restraint he had both legs severely fractured and shattered by the ankles, and was otherwise severely injured. At length, wasted and maimed, he was ultimately exchanged and placed on half-pay.

When the war broke out with France in 1793, Sir Alan tendered his services to raise a regiment for the service of the

Crown, which was accepted; and in little more than three months, from his great personal influence and connections in the Northern Highlands, and at his sole expense, without the slightest pecuniary assistance from the Government, he completed the Seventy-ninth Regiment of Foot, or Cameronian Volunteers. In August 1793 Sir Alan was appointed major-commandant, and in January 1794 lieutenant-colonel, of his clan regiment, which he accompanied and commanded on the first expedition to Holland in 1794.

In 1795 Sir Alan proceeded with his regiment to the West Indies, where the corps sustained severe loss, and the surviving men were drafted into the 42d and other regiments, and the skeleton returned home. Colonel Cameron was directed to recruit the regiment anew, and in less than three months this was fully accomplished.

In 1799 Sir Alan served with and commanded the regiment on the second expedition to Holland, and was severely wounded at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee. In 1800 he served with the expedition to Ferrol and Cadiz, and afterwards throughout the whole of the Egyptian campaign, in which service he was highly distinguished. By the exertions of Colonel Cameron and his officers a strong second battalion was added to the regiment in 1804; and on the 1st January 1805 he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1807 he served at the capture of Copenhagen, and in the following year he accompanied the expedition to Sweden under Sir John Moore as brigadier-general. Returning to England the same year, he was immediately ordered with the Seventy-ninth to Portugal; and he was advancing into Spain with a reinforcement, when the retreat upon Corunna rendered it necessary for him to fall back upon Lisbon. He commanded a brigade under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and displayed great gallantry at the battle of Talavera, where he had two horses shot under him. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Busaco, but ill health soon after compelled him to resign his command and return home.

On the 25th July 1810 he was promoted to major general,

and at the termination of the war he was nominated a K.C.B. On the 12th August 1819 he was promoted to lieutenant-general. He died on the 9th March 1828.

General Sir R. C. FERGUSON, G.C.B.

Sir R. C. Ferguson entered the army at the early age of sixteen as ensign in the 53d Foot in 1790, and, for the purpose of acquiring the best military education, he was sent to Brunswick, where he remained two years, attending at the same time the Prussian reviews. In 1791 he was promoted to lieutenant, and to captain in 1793. On the breaking out of the French revolutionary war he accompanied his regiment to Flanders, where he served at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and at the defence of Nieuport, where he was severely wounded. In 1794 he was promoted to major in the 84th regiment; and a second battalion being added, he obtained the rank of second lieutenant-colonel in the same year. In 1796 he accompanied his regiment on an expedition for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and after the surrender of that important colony he returned to England. In January 1800 he was promoted to colonel, and appointed to the command of the 31st regiment, which he accompanied on an expedition under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Thomas Maitland, which, after several ineffectual attempts on the French coast, was united to the army of Sir James Pulteney, for the purpose of attacking Ferrol and Cadiz. Upon the failure of the expedition, Colonel Ferguson, who had expressed a very decided opinion of the practicability of the attempt, returned to England. He remained without active employment till 1804, when he was appointed brigadier-general, with the command of a district in Yorkshire, having his headquarters at Doncaster. In 1805 he was appointed to the command of the Highland Brigade in the expedition of Sir David Baird for the recapture of the Cape of

Good Hope, in which service he highly distinguished himself. After the capture of the Cape, General Ferguson was seized with a severe liver-complaint, which compelled him to resign his command and return home.

In 1808 he was promoted to major-general, and nominated to the command of a brigade in the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley, which he commanded at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, where he was highly distinguished. Upon his return to England after the Convention of Cintra, he was presented with an honorary medal by His Majesty George III., and was included by name in the vote of thanks which both Houses of Parliament bestowed upon the conquerors of Vimiera. In January 1809 he was appointed colonel of the Sicilian regiment, and in 1810 was nominated second in command of the troops at Cadiz under Sir Thomas Graham, which command he was soon obliged to resign, having to return home, in consequence of a violent recurrence of his liver-complaint. In 1813 he was promoted to lieutenant-general, and in 1815 he was appointed a K.C.B., and subsequently nominated Grand Cross of that order. On the 24th March 1828 he was appointed colonel of the 79th Highlanders, and in 1830 was promoted to the rank of general.

He died on the 28th April 1841.

Major-General the Honourable JOHN RAMSAY.

This officer entered the army as ensign in the 57th Foot on the 27th March 1793, at the early age of sixteen, and purchased his lieutenancy on the 6th June in the same year. He served with his regiment throughout the campaign of 1793 in Flanders, and obtained a company by purchase in the 100th regiment (afterwards the 92d, or Gordon Highlanders) on the 14th February 1794. He next served in Corsica and Gibraltar, and during the rebellion of 1798 in Ireland. He accompanied the

92d on the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was severely wounded at the attack on Helderpoint.

In the year 1800 he was engaged in the secret expedition to Belleisle, and in 1801 accompanied his regiment on the expedition to Egypt, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, in which service he was twice wounded—on the second occasion, at the battle of the 21st March; but he gallantly refused to quit the field until after the surrender of Alexandria.

At the peace of 1801 he was placed on half-pay, but again returned to full pay on the breaking out of the war with Spain.

During the period of his active service he was employed on the staff of the following distinguished general officers—viz., Sir John Moore, the Marquis of Huntly, General Campbell, the Earl of Cathcart, and the Earl of Dalhousie. A second battalion being added to the 92d Highlanders on the 9th July 1803, he was promoted to the rank of major in that corps, and in 1804 he was placed on the Staff as assistant quartermaster general in North Britain, in which capacity he continued to serve until the close of the war in 1815, having meanwhile, on the 25th July 1810, been promoted by brevet to lieutenant-colonel in the army.

On the 12th August 1819 he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and again joined the Staff of the Earl of Dalhousie in Canada in 1827. In 1829 he accompanied his Lordship, then appointed commander-in-chief in India, as his military secretary.

On the 22d July 1830 he was promoted to the rank of major-general; on the 1st August 1833 he was appointed to the Staff in India, and obtained the command of the Bengal forces, in which capacity he continued till 1839, when he was compelled to return home from extreme ill health, owing to the effects of climate, severe wounds, and long service, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the colonelcy of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, or Cameron Highlanders, on the 29th April 1841. He was promoted to lieutenant general on the 23d November 1841, and died on the 28th June 1842.

Lieutenant-General SIR JAMES MACDONNELL, G.C.B.

Appointed 14th July 1842; transferred to 71st Foot 8th February 1849.

Lieutenant-General JAMES HAY, C.B.

This highly distinguished officer entered the army as cornet in the 16th Lancers on the 10th January 1795, and was promoted successively to lieutenant on the 26th April 1798, and to a troop on the 28th February 1805. He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, and was present at the passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto, as also in the affair with the French rearguard at *Salamonde*, the battle of Talavera, actions at Redinha, Condeixa, Foz d'Aronce, Sabugal, and battle of Fuentes d'Onore. He commanded the regiment in an affair with the *Lancers de Berg*, near Espezia, capturing their colonel, a *chef d'escadron*, and 97 prisoners. In the Duke of Wellington's despatch Captain Hay is mentioned as having "*particularly distinguished himself.*" On the 2d January 1812 he was promoted to major, and was present with his regiment at the battle of Salamanca, where he was severely wounded. He commanded the regiment during the siege of Burgos, and was actively engaged with the enemy on several occasions during the retreat to Portugal, when it formed the rearguard of the army, and suffered severe losses in officers and men. On the 18th February 1813 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the regiment at the battles of Vittoria, the Nivelle, and the Nive, the passage of the Bidassoa and the Adour, and entry into Bordeaux. He served in the campaign of 1815, and commanded the 16th Lancers at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where he was so severely wounded in charging with his regiment that he was left for eight days on the field

of battle before he could be conveyed to Brussels, where he remained many months after all other wounded officers had left convalescent, from the effects of a gun-shot wound through the body, supposed to be incurable, and which case is on record in the medical books of that day as a wonderful recovery. He received the gold medal and clasp for Vittoria and the Nive, the silver war medal with three clasps for Talavera, Fuentes d'Onore, and Nivelle, the silver Waterloo medal, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath for his services during the war. On the 22d July 1830 he was promoted to colonel, and on the 23d November 1841 attained the rank of major-general. On 8th February 1849 he was appointed colonel of the 79th Highlanders, and on the 11th November 1851 was promoted to lieutenant-general.

He died on the 25th February 1854.

General Sir W. H. SEWELL, K.C.B.

This distinguished officer entered the army on the 27th March 1806 as ensign in the 60th Rifles, from which he almost immediately exchanged into the 16th Lancers, which he joined the same year. On the 20th February 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and appointed to the Staff of Lord Beresford, whom he accompanied on the expedition to Madeira and South America. In the following year he joined, with Lord Beresford, Sir John Moore's army near Lisbon, and served with it in the advance to Salamanca and retreat to and battle of Corunna, where he volunteered during the embarkation of the troops to take the command of a detachment in search of a depôt of Congreve rockets (or Shrapnell shells), which had been accidentally left in one of the neighbouring villages, and, having discovered and destroyed them, found on his return that Corunna was in possession of the French. Lieutenant Sewell and his party were therefore obliged to gain the shore by a

circuitous route, where, having signalled to the few remaining ships of the fleet, they were taken off in boats, under fire from the heights of St Lucie, on the morning of the 19th January 1809.

In the same year he was employed in organising Portuguese troops, and was present at the battle of Talavera, where he displayed great gallantry, having, although on the Staff of Lord Beresford, accompanied General Anson at the head of the 23d Light Dragoons in their disastrous charge on the French squares. Captain Sewell was subsequently present at the actions on the Coa and the Agueda, the battle of Busaco, and sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. On the 12th March 1812 he was promoted to a troop, and was sent with despatches from Lord Beresford to the Duke of Wellington on the eve of the battle of Vittoria, when he obtained permission and joined in the brilliant charge made by the 16th Lancers on that memorable occasion. He was present at the passage of the Nivelle and Nive and at the Gave de Pau, where an incident occurred which is thus adverted to in Napier's History: "In this affair, Major Sewell, an officer of the Staff, who had frequently distinguished himself by his personal prowess, happening to be without a sword, pulled a large stake from a hedge, and with that weapon overthrew two hussars in succession, and only relinquished the combat when a third had cut his stake in twain." On the 3d March 1814 he was promoted by brevet to be major for distinguished service, and was present at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse, likewise in numerous cavalry affairs and skirmishes, during which he had six horses killed under him, but providentially escaped unwounded. Major Sewell continued on the Staff of Lord Beresford until the termination of the war. He received the silver medal with ten clasps for his services, and after the peace returned to Portugal, where he commanded a Portuguese cavalry regiment until the year 1816.

On the 21st June 1817 he was promoted by brevet to lieutenant-colonel for distinguished services, and in 1828 was

appointed deputy-quartermaster-general to His Majesty's troops at Madras. On the 10th January 1837 he was promoted to colonel by brevet, and in 1840 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Foot, from which he exchanged into the 94th, and in 1842 was nominated to a command at Bangalore, which he held until the 9th November 1846, when, being promoted to major-general, he returned to England.

In 1849 Major-General Sewell was nominated to a divisional command in the Madras Presidency, and on the 24th March 1854 he was appointed colonel of the 79th Highlanders. In June 1854 he succeeded General Stavely as provisional commander-in-chief of the Madras army, which he held until relieved by Major-General Anson. On the 20th November 1854 he was promoted to lieutenant-general; and in 1856, having continued uninterruptedly for half a century in public employment, General Sewell retired into private life.

ADDENDA TO APPENDIX.

The following papers, although not strictly speaking belonging to the regimental record, are highly interesting, and are inserted with the view of preserving the remembrance of the Highland Brigade in the Crimea commanded by Sir Colin Campbell (now Field-Marshal Lord Clyde, G.C.B.)

No. I.

The following Address of Sir Colin Campbell was committed to memory by Captain Jameson during delivery.

The 20th September 1855, the first anniversary of the glorious battle of Alma, which will ever stand high in the annals of British warfare, was ushered in by very heavy falls of rain, accompanied by a keen north-east wind, with a very low degree of temperature, and in consequence the troops were confined as much as possible to their tents, and the presentation of the Crimean Army medal, having distinguishing clasps for those officers and soldiers who were present at the battles of Alma and Balaklava, was unavoidably deferred until the afternoon,

when the presentation, which it was Sir Colin Campbell's intention to have conducted in person, was made by the respective commanding officers during occasional intervals when the weather cleared up. In the evening, the whole of the officers of the Highland Brigade who were present at the maiden encounter with the enemy, commemorated the occasion by dining together in a marquee erected for the purpose on the ground occupied by the 79th Highlanders. Lieutenant-Colonel Hay of the 93d presided; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that the usual loyal and other toasts were given and responded to in a manner becoming the occasion on the part of the various officers present, many of whom, young in years, had acquired the experience of veterans in war.

The morning of the 21st was fine, and the original Highland Brigade, consisting of the 42d, 79th, and 93d Highlanders, was ordered to be under arms, in review order, at nine o'clock. The brigade accordingly paraded at that hour, and, being formed into three sides of a square of close columns, Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., rode up, accompanied by his Staff, and addressed the troops in the following terms:—

"Officers and Soldiers of the Highland Brigade!—I regret much that the state of the weather yesterday prevented me from being present at the distribution of the medals and clasps which Her Majesty has most graciously accorded to you in recognition of your gallantry in the field, and which you are so well entitled to wear. It is not my intention to pay you empty compliments, as officers and soldiers when acting together in the field soon leave off bandying compliments; I therefore take this very desirable opportunity to thank you for the manner in which those services were performed, for which you now wear these honourable distinctions. Your gallantry and steadiness at the battle of Alma was most conspicuous, and most gratifying to me; whilst your intrepidity in the field has been equalled by the discipline which you have invariably preserved. Remember never to lose

sight of the circumstance that you are natives of Scotland, that your country admires you, expects much from you, and, as Scotchmen, strive to maintain the name and fame of our countrymen, who are everywhere, and who have nobly fought and bled in all quarters of the globe! It is my pride, and shall be my boast, amongst the few friends which Providence has left me, and those which I have acquired, that this decoration of the Order of the Bath, which I now wear, has been conferred upon me on account of the distinguished gallantry which you have displayed. Long may you wear your medals, therefore, for you well deserve them!

"And now, a word to the younger officers and soldiers. It is not alone by bravery in action that you are to anticipate success—much depends upon steadiness and discipline; remember this, for it is owing to the high state of discipline maintained in the Highland Brigade, and in none more so than the senior regiment thereof, that such results have been attained as to warrant the highest confidence in you in whatever position the fortune of war may place you. Endeavour, therefore, to maintain steadiness and discipline, by which you will be enabled to emulate the deeds of your older comrades in arms; for we may have yet many Almas to fight, where you will have the opportunity of acquiring those marks of distinction which now adorn your comrades."

At the conclusion of his address a simultaneous cheer from fifteen hundred voices for "Sir Colin Campbell" rent the air, and was long repeated with Highland goodwill. When it subsided Sir Colin saluted the troops, and Major-General Cameron having formed them up, the regiments in succession marched past Sir Colin Campbell in quick time, and were then dismissed to their several encampments.

CAMP, KAMARA, 21*st September* 1855.

The following Valedictory Address of Sir Colin Campbell to the Highland Brigade is copied from an Autograph in possession of Captain Jameson.

The termination of the war with Russia had dissevered many attachments and associations formed by the gallant officers and brave men of the Crimean army, who, having served and nobly fought and bled together during the late ever-memorable campaign, were, from the happy transition from a state of war to that of an honourable peace, now breaking up, and with the vicissitudes incidental to a military life dispersing on home and colonial service; many of the hardy warriors, it may be, destined yet to acquire additional laurels to those already won on the blood-stained fields of the Crimea.

From the tenor of the general orders of Sir W. Codrington on the 8th May 1856, it became known to the army that Sir Colin Campbell was about to return to England, and at nine A.M. on the 9th the old Highland Brigade, consisting of the 42d, 79th, and 93d regiments, was formed up in three sides of a square of close columns, on ground contiguous to the encampment at Kamara, when General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., and Major-General D. A. Cameron, C.B., with their respective Staffs, rode up, and Sir Colin, taking off his hat, delivered the following valedictory and feeling address to the troops :—

"Soldiers of the 42d, 79th, and 93d ! old Highland Brigade ! with whom I passed the early and perilous part of this war, I have now to take leave of you ; in a few hours I shall be on board ship, never to see you again as a body—a long farewell ! I am now old, and shall not be called to serve any more, and nothing will remain to me but the memory of my campaigns, and of the enduring, hardy, generous soldiers with whom I have been associated, whose name and glory will long be kept alive in the hearts of our countrymen. When you go home,

as you gradually fulfil your term of service, each to his family and his cottage, you will tell the story of your immortal advance in that victorious echelon up the heights of Alma, and of the old brigadier who led you and loved you so well; your children and your children's children will repeat the tale to other generations, when only a few lines of history will remain to record the discipline and enthusiasm which have borne you so stoutly to the end of this war. Our native land will never forget the name of the Highland Brigade; and in some future war the nation will call for another one to equal this, which it can never surpass. Though I shall be gone, the thought of you will go with me wherever I may be, and cheer my old age with a glorious recollection of dangers affronted and hardships endured—a pipe will never sound near me without carrying me back to those bright days when I was at your head, and wore the bonnet you gained for me, and the honourable decorations on my breast, many of which I owe to your conduct.

"Brave soldiers! kind comrades! farewell!"

At the conclusion a spontaneous cheer burst from officers and men, which was continued until Sir Colin, much affected, withdrew, accompanied by Major-General Cameron and their respective Staffs, when the troops returned to their several encampments.

CAMP, KAMARA, 9*th May* 1856.

THE END.

PRINTED BY WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH.

00106738

Digitized with financial assistance from
Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 31 October, 2019